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General Motors Ends South Africa Operations, Blames Apartheid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — General Motors Corp., citing disappointment with the pace of change in ending the South African government's policy of strict racial segregation, announced Monday that it is pulling out of the country.

Roger B. Smith, chairman of General Motors, the world's largest company, said that GM plans to sell its unprofitable GM South African Ltd. subsidiary to a group headed by local management.

The South African operation "has been losing money for several years," Mr. Smith said, "and with the current structure, we could not see our operations turning around in the near future."

The recession in South Africa and lack of progress in ending apartheid, he said, made operating there "increasingly difficult."

"We now believe that interest of our employees and dealers in South Africa and our own stockholders are better served by local ownership," Mr. Smith said.

GM has been operating in South Africa for 60 years and is the second-largest U.S. operation there, according to Alison Cooper, research analyst at the Washington-based Investor Responsibility Research Center, which tracks the presence of U.S. companies in South Africa.

The company's South African unit employs 3,056 workers and had sales of $310 million in 1984, the latest year for which figures are available. Mobil Corp., the biggest *U.S. operation in South Africa, em*ploys 3,182 workers there.

Last month Coca-Cola announced it was pulling out of South Africa, selling its share in a major bottler there and ending marketing and advertising support to emphasize its opposition to the country's racial policies.

In addition, 38 other American companies have withdrawn in the

See GM, Page 6

LATE NEWS

C Tightens Border Control

ONDON (AFP) — Mem- s of the European Commu- decided on measures Mon- to close their national ders to illegal immigrants, g smugglers and terrorists, me Secretary Douglas Hurd Britain said.

EC interior ministers set up a rking group to coordinate ional policies on entry visas, ghen identity checks on per- s entering EC nations and b abuse of the right of politi- asylum, he said.

The group, which is to hold first meeting next month, ll honor the EC's commit- nt to eventually phase out rder controls within the com- mity, Mr. Hurd said. "The noval of the internal barriers ll not make it easier for crimi- ls to operate," he added.

UPI

arl Otto Pöhl, the presi- nt of the Bundesbank, ged Britain to partici- ate fully in the European lonetary System. Page 9.

ENERAL NEWS

California's campaign to rec- nize English as an official guage can be traced to Mich- an. Page 3.

Opponents of Greece's So- alist government won contests r mayor in Athens and two her large cities. Page 2.

Corazon C. Aquino's conflict th her defense minister inten- fied. Page 2.

Most congressmen were reas- red by secret documents on e plane downed in Nicaragua, Reagan aide said. Page 3.

USINESS/FINANCE

EC ministers delayed a deci- on on reducing protection for e steel industry. Page 9.

N TOMORROW'S INT

ith the deregulation of bus rvice in the United States, zens of communities face the ss of their last means of public nsportation, and there is lit- e that the regulatory agencies n do to slow the decline.

Managua Charges Hasenfus

He Is Accused Of Violating Security Laws

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Eugene Hasenfus, an American flier captured after his plane was shot down while dropping weapons to anti-Sandinist rebels inside Nicaragua, faced a revolutionary tribunal Monday on *charges of violating state security* laws.

The trial began when Reynaldo Monterrey, president of the Popular Anti-Somocista Tribunal, received the charges and began to review them. He was expected to read them in court later Monday.

Documents helped allay Congress's doubt about the plane, an official said. **Page 3.**

Mr. Hasenfus was not in the *courtroom when the charges* were read, but his wife, Sally, made an appearance.

Mr. Hasenfus, 45, was a cargo handler aboard a C-123 cargo plane loaded with arms and ammunition that was brought down over *Nicaragua on Oct. 5 by an anti*aircraft missile.

The U.S. government, which has disavowed any connection with the supply operation, assigned the U.S. consul-general, Donald Tyson, to observe the proceedings. He took no formal role in his defense.

Mr. Hasenfus's Nicaraguan attorney, Enrique Sotelo, is a member of the National Assembly known for his opposition to the Sandinist regime.

Mr. Sotelo said the basis of his defense would be that the Popular Anti-Somocista Tribunals were a political instrument rather than an ordinary judicial system. These

See TRIAL, Page 6

The Associated Press

Eugene Hasenfus reads about himself in a U.S. newspaper prior to appearing on a television interview program.

Knesset Approves Shamir As Israeli Prime Minister

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Shamir returned to the office of prime minister Monday with a conciliatory speech that pledged to "refrain from divisiveness and extremism" *while carrying on the policies of* Israel's coalition government.

After the speech, Mr. Shamir won a vote of confidence in the Knesset, 82-17, and took the reins from Shimon Peres, his coalition partner and political rival.

Mr. Peres assumes Mr. Shamir's post as foreign minister under the power-sharing agreement reached in 1984 between Israel's two major political blocs.

Although to the right of Mr. Peres, the new prime minister has repeatedly pledged to maintain the policies outlined in the coalition agreement.

He promised Monday to continue Mr. Peres's efforts "to initiate *and seek ways to peace" by pushing* for direct negotiations with Jordan and by seeking dialogue and peaceful coexistence with Arab residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The differences between his *rightist Likud bloc and Mr. Peres's* left-leaning Labor Party alignment were "disputes over tactics and not over essence or goal," said Mr. Shamir, adding "we shall not let the initiative fall from our hands."

But Mr. Shamir rejected Mr. Peres's endorsement of an international conference as a possible forum for Middle East peace talks, saying that such a conference could not "serve as a substitute for direct negotiations."

While he said that his goal was for the 1.3 million Arabs of the occupied territories "to run their affairs themselves," he also made clear that his government intended to continue Jewish settlement of those lands, which he characterized as part of "one land of Israel."

Mr. Shamir said that his government would make "no compromises" in seeking a further decline in inflation and pledged to inject more free-market incentives and principles into Israel's state-dominated economic system. The state would "struggle to cut back on every nonessential government expenditure" and seek to cut taxes, Mr. Shamir said.

Under Mr. Peres, Israel succeeded in drastically reducing its annual inflation rate, which at one point two years ago exceeded 400 percent.

The government announced last week that inflation in September rose 1.9 percent, an annual rate of 22.8 percent that many economists here contend is still too high when

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Mozambique Leader Killed in Plane Crash

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Samora Machel, leader of Mozambique since its independence from Portugal in 1975, died in a plane crash on South African territory Sunday night, the South African government announced Monday.

The cause of the crash, which coincided with increasing strains in Mozambique's relationship with South Africa following the virtual collapse of a 1984 nonaggression pact, was not immediately known.

South African authorities said at least 26 persons, including Mr. Machel, 53, died in the crash and 10 survived, one of them thought to be a Soviet pilot. Mr. Machel's body, witnesses said, was almost unrecognizable.

The Mozambican leader's Soviet-made Tupolev jet crashed in a remote area of South Africa, close to the borders of Swaziland and Mozambique.

South African newspapers said it strayed over South Africa in bad weather. The border area is located in hilly country.

Mr. Machel had been meeting in northern Zambia with other southern African leaders to consider developments in the region.

Mr. Machel's powerful personality made him the unchallenged leader of his avowedly Marxist Mozambique Liberation Front, the nation's only lawful political movement. His death, coinciding with turmoil in many parts of southern Africa, offered new uncertainties for the region.

South Africa, which has backed Mozambican rebels seeking Mr. Machel's overthrow, made no mention of possible sabotage when it announced the Mozambican leader's death in a brief statement from the office of President Pieter W. Botha.

But many people beyond Pretoria's frontiers are certain to voice concern that the Mozambican leader's aircraft was sabotaged.

Such assertions seem certain to be reinforced by a threat earlier this month from South Africa's defense minister, Magnus Malan, who warned black-ruled neighbors that Pretoria offered them a choice: "either peace and cooperation, or conflict."

Alfred Nzo, the general secretary of the African National Congress, the most prominent of guerrilla organizations seeking the overthrow of apartheid, said in *Copenhagen that the crash was a* "deliberately committed crime" by South Africa or its Mozambican rebel allies.

Hours after South Africa announced Mr. Machel's death, Mozambique's officially controlled *media had made no reference to his* death, telling citizens only that he was "missing," had not returned on schedule from Zambia and that a crash in South Africa was under investigation. The radio began playing solemn music.

*[Mozambique officially con*firmed Mr. Machel's death Monday night, Reuters reported from Maputo, Mozambique.

[Marcelino dos Santos, a Politburo member who broadcast a communiqué Monday morning *that the president was overdue on a* flight from Zambia, confirmed the death in a statement broadcast by official Radio Mozambique.]

Mr. dos Santos, in the earlier statement, urged Mozambicans to remain calm and "keep vigilant in order to neutralize any enemy action to provoke instability and any criminal behavior."

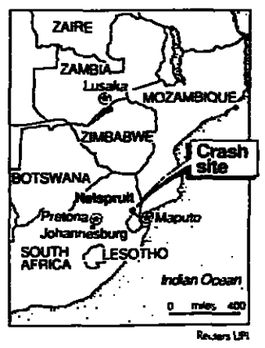
The appeal reflected official fears that guerrillas of the South Africa-supported Mozambique *National Resistance, which has* claimed major successes after an upsurge of activity in recent weeks, might try to press a perceived advantage.

Mr. dos Santos, along with For-

See CRASH, Page 6

Luc Novovitch-Reuters

President Samora Machel of Mozambique



Reuters UPI

Soviet Bloc Computers Flop

Borrowing From the West Is Cheaper and Much Faster

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Handsome displays of Western personal computers stand in the carpeted showroom of a new walk-in store here in the city center. Nearby, in a windowless studio, Hungarian software programmers *tap away on key*boards, cheered by posters advertising the computer games they have already sold to IBM, Commodore and Sony.

Gabor Renyi, the young entrepreneur who supplies the computers and manages the programmers, has built a good business here on the premise that Communist-ruled Hungary can find a niche for itself in the booming Western computer market. But ask this fast-talking man about Hungary's obligation to *do business with its Soviet* bloc allies and he simply scoffs.

"We tried to export to socialist countries, but they don't have a market for software," he said. "There is no publisher who would buy it. There are no stores that would sell it. It's simply not profitable."

As for the competitiveness of the bloc's personal computers, Mr. Renyi cites an example: Earlier this year, bidding on a contract to supply 10,000 computers for Hungarian schools, he was able to offer U.S.-built Commodore 64Gs at half the price of the Hungarian-built models offered by the state's own computer maker.

"Someday, you know, the socialist countries will make a computer that is competitive," Mr. Renyi said. "But just now they don't. And we in Hungary can't afford to wait until they get ready."

That brash declaration is representative of one of the competing forces tugging on Hungary's planners as they seek to supply the country with a new generation of high technology.

The other was bluntly outlined by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on his last visit to Eastern Europe in June. Damage is "done by the very idea that buying on the capitalist market is simpler than creating something ourselves," he told workers at a Polish factory.

To build its economy in the coming decade, Hungary and other East European countries must find a balance between the opposing arguments, and pressures, of businessmen like Mr. Renyi and Soviet political leaders.

For such countries as Hungary, East Germany and Poland, Western trade can offer a quicker and more economical route to acquiring new technology and stimulate the development of companies like Mr. Renyi's Novotrade to earn hard currency.

At the same time, Western coop-

See TECHNOLOGY, Page 6

High Technology In Eastern Europe: A Multilateral Approach

Second of three articles.

With Millions More on Rolls, Blacks May Change U.S. Political Landscape

By Lena Williams
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Thirty years ago, in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern states, it was *unthinkable that a black would run* for a seat in Congress, much less stand a chance of winning.

And few would have believed that the day would come when blacks, who were by and large barred from voting by well-enforced "jim crow" laws, would be in a position to help determine who wins or loses an election.

Today, black candidates in several Southern states are running strong in contests for an assortment of political offices. Moreover, black voters are being courted as never before by Republicans as well as Democrats. History has shown that blacks turn out heavily when there are black candidates.

Millions of blacks have registered to vote since the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Now, "for the first time in history," said Linda F. Williams, senior research associate at the Washington-based Joint Center for Political Studies, "blacks are in the enviable position of changing this country's political landscape for years to come, and *along the way help rewrite history.*

"Black voters can mean the difference between whether Republicans maintain control of the Senate or Democrats regain the majority," she said. The Republicans currently have a 53-47-seat edge.

Analysts say a high turnout of black voters on Nov. 4 could be critical to close Senate races in 10 states where blacks make up 3 percent or more of the voting-age population.

Blacks are beginning to use their newly acquired political leverage to extract more than votes. They are asking white political leaders to abandon their usual caution by supporting black candidates and to involve themselves in issues that directly affect blacks, among them jobs, drug abuse, education and South Africa.

"We intend to override all previous vetoes of our community," said the Reverend Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., who, as executive director of the United Church of Christ's Commission on Racial Justice, led voter registration drives in the South last summer. "The 1986 elections will be a foretaste for 1988."

The intense competition for black voters has brewed controversy, *including allegations that black* voters have been intimidated by some Republican campaign workers. The charge is strongly denied by the Republicans.

If the black vote "weren't so important, they wouldn't be trying to scare people away from the polls," Mr. Chavis said.

Blacks in Louisiana are closely

Republicans are winning the campaign cash race for U.S. Senate seats. **Page 3.**

*Following the Senate contest be*tween Representative John B. Breaux, a Democrat, and Representative W. Henson Moore, a Republican, for the seat of Russell B. Long, a Democrat who is retiring.

If Mr. Moore wins, he would *become Louisiana's first Republi*can senator since Reconstruction. In addition, a Democratic loss would make an offsetting victory necessary elsewhere: the Democrats must achieve a net gain of four seats to win control of the Senate.

Senate races in Alabama, North Carolina and Florida are generating enthusiasm among blacks. A large black turnout also could be critical in Georgia.

Many Democrats acknowledge that a high black turnout becomes increasingly important with the de*fection of a growing number of* Southern whites, once solidly Democratic, to the Republican Party. White Democratic candidates will be looking more to black voters, who traditionally have voted Democratic.

Just how important the black vote can be is apparent in Louisiana, where blacks of voting age

See BLACKS, Page 6

Indian Summer Saves High-Tech Irish Peat Harvest

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

USCH DUBH, Ireland — A den splurge of autumn sunshine eased the chill of two dismal ests of cut turf — the primal by which the morbid but mer- l boglands of Ireland, sliced, d and fed into the hearth, have med its hardiest souls into dern times.

fter sodden weeks of summer threatened thousands of lay- in the nation's surprisingly -tech turf industry, the weather ded by the cutters has permitted duction to rebound.

ut toward Galway in the hal- d smaller bogs the harvest has fruitful too.

he perennial Irish lyric asks: *That more diversion can a man re*

han to sit him down by a snug fire?

pon his knee a tidy wench, pon the table a jug of punch.

ne out of the three pleasures do, to hear the reveries and s of Sean Molloy and John lalloran. They are two industri- d workers in the central bog- s where the cut turf long has ed this nation with the blue ke and sweet aroma of survival.

he turf, or peat, of centuries of d compacted vegetation was cut burned in the bogs of pre- ory. But it became a desperate nstay after British colonizers pped the land of forests four nturies ago to exploit land for ning and search out rebels.

he bogs have stirred poets like mus Heaney with their dark ar-

Harvesting peat in Ireland, where poor weather had threatened thousands of layoffs.

'My friends envy me the turf cutting,' said one peat cutter. 'They all want to see the bog. They're intrigued. We're survivors because of it.'

chaeological yields of the forgotten dead, of victims left from primitive sacrifices and the 20th-century political troubles. But turf bogs remain as far more than metaphor, as the work of Mr. O'Halloran and Mr. Molloy prove in the industrial bogland of Uisch Dubh.

They toil for a state-guided monopoly that governs a machine-mining of the turf, stretching six combines wide like an American grain harvest. The milled turf is fed to eight of the nation's power plants and one-sixth of its energy needs, as well as to a substantial home briquet industry. The annual peat harvest requires at least 50 days of clear weather for drying a good summer supply and only this year's balmy Indian summer has staved off disaster, according to John Crowe of the Irish Peat Board Authority.

"Did you bring a bottle of tea in a sock, Sean?" asks Mr. O'Halloran of his colleague. He was talking about the past of simple boyhood when his entire farm family built a weekend festival of labor, food and song out of the annual turf cutting.

Mr. Molloy is an expert on such nostalgia. Aside from helping feed the Peat Authority's turf fuel plant, he runs his family farm and still cuts his cooking and heating turf. He and his 14-year-old son cut from the same bog where his forebears first dug when the great famine of 140 years ago withered Irish life to the bone.

Almost 15 percent — 3.5 million acres — of Ireland is bogland. It has proved useless but for the fuel and the elaborate ghostly tales that long have clung about gatherings of people staring warmly at a turf fire. The Peat Authority's complex cutting process resembles American strip mining, but with a difference: when the larger boglands are exhausted in about 50 years the republic will have gained 250,000 dry acres of usable land.

Other bogs are smaller and scattered in picturesque areas. These will survive longer, guaranteeing a heather-like aroma at eventide.

"My friends envy me the turf cutting," Mr. Molloy said. His family has reverently catalogued the tales of kin who migrated to America — from the patriarch who met Jesse James down to the distant young niece who has lately ventured to work in a California vineyard. But he has noticed in recent

See PEAT, Page 6

Henry Abrams/Reuters-UPI

A Nobel Pitch in New York

Elie Wiesel, winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, throws out the first ball of the second game of the World Series in Shea Stadium in New York. The Boston Red Sox beat the New York Mets, 9-3, and lead, 2-0, in the series. Sports, Page 17.

Opposition Wins Control Of 3 Biggest Greek Cities

The Associated Press

ATHENS — The leadership of Greece's three biggest cities shifted to the conservative opposition in voting Sunday, but the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement retained nationwide dominance, final results showed Monday.

Candidates from the conservative New Democracy Party won the city halls in Athens, Piraeus and Salonika as voters showed disaffection with economic hardship under Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Citing a "victory for realism, good sense and logic," a former industry minister, Miltiades Evert, easily unseated the two-term mayor of Athens, Dimitris Beis. Mr. Evert received 55 percent of the vote while Mr. Beis received 45 percent.

A New Democracy legislator, Sotiris Kouvelas, beat a Socialist to become mayor of the northern city of Salonika, and a former culture minister, Andreas Andrianopoulos, also won over a Socialist in the port city of Piraeus.

Results from 295 out of 303 cities and towns showed major gains for New Democracy, which ran the country from 1974 until the Socialists came to power in 1981.

Overall, a total of 146 Socialist-backed mayors were elected, compared with 79 for New Democracy, and 53 for the Greek Communist Party.

■ Setback for Socialists

Henry Kamm of The New York Times reported from Athens:

In a statement congratulating the winners, Mr. Papandreou acknowledged the importance of the results but said he would not change his policies.

The result was the first major setback for the Socialists since they gained power, but it does not immediately threaten their hold over the national government. They control parliament by a 160-110 margin over New Democracy, the main opposition.

National parliamentary elections are due in 1989, but political analysts say New Democracy is likely to urge early elections.

Of the four biggest cities, only Patras re-elected its Socialist mayor.

Constantine Mitsotakis, the New Democracy leader, claimed victory before midnight Sunday and said that until the next elections Greece would be ruled by "a minority government."

Mr. Evert had been the favorite in Athens since the Communist Party urged its voters on Wednesday to use their ballots to punish the Socialists. But the defeats of the governing party in Salonika and Piraeus were surprises.

New Democracy had been the strongest single party in the first round in the three cities. But its total was not enough for victory in the runoff if the Socialists and Communists had combined votes for the Socialist candidates, who had finished second in the first round. The parties of the left usually back the top Socialist or Communist candidate in runoff elections.

The Communists' Central Committee singled out Athens only in urging members to withhold their votes from the incumbent mayor, Mr. Beis. It urged Communists to support Socialist candidates elsewhere.

Leftist opposition to Mr. Papandreou's policies was clearly strong enough to overcome this injunction. Enough Communist or Socialist voters appeared to have cast blank ballots to turn the conservative plurality of last Sunday into a majority.

In the largest cities, more than one-quarter of the voters cast blank ballots, an exceptionally high proportion. Abstention is illegal in Greece.

Leftist opposition this year was based largely on the economic austerity measures that Mr. Papandreou put into effect at the end of last year.

Austerity measures have come in the face of growing foreign debt, which has risen above $15 billion. The Papandreou government, worried about the possibility of an austerity program prescribed by the International Monetary Fund, has sharply curtailed wage increases and social benefits and raised the cost of a range of public services.

The Associated Press

Miltiades Evert, who was elected mayor of Athens, in his office Sunday night as the voting returns were reported.

Soviet Aides Hear Appeal In U.S. on 2 Dissidents

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Soviet consular officials here held an unusual meeting Monday with two former Soviet dissidents appealing for exit visas for two Soviet citizens.

Alexander Slepak and Ludmilla Alexeyeva, interviewed outside the Soviet Consulate, said they spent about 30 minutes in a "relaxed" conversation with the consular officials, Oleg Dyachenko and Leonid Chuprakov.

The meeting was called to discuss the fate of Mr. Slepak's father, Vladimir, a Jewish dissident who has been seeking an exit visa for 17 years, and the writer Anatoli Marchenko, a friend of Ms. Alexeyeva who has served about 20 years in prison camps for "anti-Soviet agitation."

Ms. Alexeyeva, a free-lance writer who lives in New York, said that the consular officials promised to forward to the Kremlin a letter she had written to Yuri V. Dubinin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, urging that Mr. Marchenko be allowed to leave the Soviet Union with his wife and 13-year-old son. The meeting Monday was scheduled by Mr. Dubinin.

Mr. Marchenko and Ms. Alexeyeva were founding members of a Moscow group that monitored Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords.

Mr. Slepak, 34, a medical student in Philadelphia, said the consular officials had contended that they were unfamiliar with his father's case but that they were willing to listen.

Mr. Slepak said the officials provided no definitive answers on his father's case and were not in any way encouraging.

Nevertheless, he said he was "more than ever hopeful today" that his father would be out of prison soon.

Yuri F. Orlov, a dissident who was imprisoned and exiled in Siberia for nearly 10 years, arrived in New York with his wife in the United States on Oct. 5 following an agreement worked out by U.S. and Soviet officials. Mr. Orlov helped found the human rights group with Mr. Marchenko and Ms. Alexeyeva.

Mr. Orlov was freed as part of the deal to release Nicholas Daniloff, an American journalist who was detained in Moscow in spying charges, in exchange for Gennadi F. Zakharov, a Soviet employee of the United Nations who was arrested Aug. 23 in New York, also on spying charges.

Alexander Slepak said his father's case was discussed by officials at the time of the agreement involving Mr. Daniloff and Mr. Zakharov.

The release of Mr. Daniloff and Mr. Zakharov cleared the way for a meeting in Iceland between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Weinberger Will Oppose Any Limits on SDI Tests

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in an apparent split with other Reagan administration officials, said Monday he would oppose any Soviet limit on U.S. testing of a space-based missile defense system.

Mr. Weinberger said he had no indication that Moscow was prepared to allow limited U.S. testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, in an effort to salvage the aborted Iceland arms accord, as reported Sunday by The New York Times.

"If we sign any agreement of that kind we would have no real way that we could ever be sure the Soviets weren't cheating as they've done so many times on so many of their other agreements," Mr. Weinberger said in a television interview from Frankfurt.

In contrast, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Donald T. Regan, President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, both expressed interest Sunday in what they called suggestions from Moscow that it was willing to further discuss SDI testing.

Officials on both sides said tentative agreement on deep cuts in the number of nuclear missiles collapsed in Iceland last week when Mr. Reagan rejected Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposals for a freeze on SDI testing.

Mr. Regan said on television that Soviet hints of a willingness to further discuss SDI testing had been delivered to U.S. negotiators.

Both he and Mr. Shultz, in separate television interviews, said any new Soviet ideas should be put on the table at nuclear reduction talks in Geneva.

But Mr. Weinberger said Monday: "I think an attempt to limit what we do is an attempt by the Soviets to maintain the monopoly that they have had as they worked on this for 17 years."

He also said the United States should not agree to testing limits now because it would not know yet what to limit.

"We can't tell you now how we could limit it or how we could exclude certain types of research or testing because we want to do everything possible to enable us to deploy it," he said.

Mr. Weinberger said he knew of no direct word, only of news reports, that Moscow was willing to discuss SDI testing further.

■ Efforts Are Expected

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

U.S. officials said that they expected the United States and Russia in coming weeks to try to conclude two of the tentative agreements they achieved at the meeting in Iceland.

These understandings dealt with curbing nuclear testing and limiting each side's arsenal of medium-range missiles.

An administration official said Sunday that Washington believed, on the basis of initial post-Iceland contacts with the Soviet side, that the Russians would be willing to go ahead with those two agreements.

Mr. Shultz said Sunday that he hoped to tackle those issues when he meets in Vienna next month with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

The chief U.S. arms control negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, said the Soviet attitude in Geneva, where the treaty on medium-range missiles will be negotiated, had not hardened because of the Iceland meeting but in fact was "forthcoming."

On another matter, Mr. Kampelman said he hoped for clarification at the Geneva talks of suggestions from some Soviet officials that they might not be seeking to limit to the laboratory all U.S. testing and research on missile-defense weapons.

The New York Times reported Sunday that Soviet officials had raised the possibility of a change in their position on SDI in talks with U.S. officials in recent days.

Mr. Kampelman said on television that Mr. Gorbachev's position in Iceland was more restrictive than the previous Soviet approach. He said that if Moscow had changed its position again, he hoped to find out about it in Geneva.

Mr. Shultz said: "In Reykjavik, it seemed to us that when talking about a laboratory, a confined space, that what you could do there wouldn't be the things needed to really develop this program. And so that seemed like an effort to cripple the program."

Aquino-Enrile Crisis Over Rebels Worsens

Reuters

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino spoke privately Monday with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile amid growing speculation in the Philippine capital that Mr. Enrile's resignation or dismissal was imminent because of their differences over handling the Communist insurgency.

Presidential palace sources said they met alone for about five minutes during a break in a day-long meeting called to discuss the situation in southern Mindanao Island, which is facing rebellions from both Communists and Moslem separatists. It was not known what they discussed.

Mr. Enrile and the armed forces chief of staff, Fidel V. Ramos, started the popularly backed military revolt that toppled the 20-year Marcos regime in February. But the military establishment has made no secret of its doubts about Mrs. Aquino's approaches to the rebels.

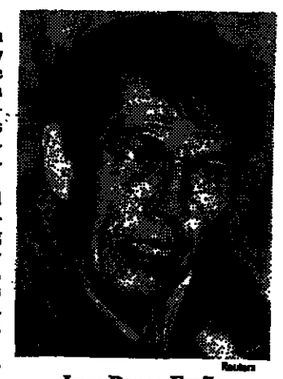
Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, who called off a visit to Jakarta, has emerged as a mediator in the dispute between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Enrile, who believes that the Communists cannot be trusted in negotiations aimed at ending the 17-year insurgency.

Mr. Laurel also has recommended that the government take a tougher line toward the Communists.

Mr. Laurel's role was not clear. At one point, a spokesman at the vice president's office said: "The president asked him to stay because of all these problems we are having. He has been mediating between the president and the defense minister."

But later, the spokesman said there was no connection between Mr. Laurel not going to Jakarta, which the Foreign Ministry said was his own decision, and his efforts as a go-between.

Three ministers have said publicly that Mr. Enrile should resign, but Mr. Enrile himself has been ambiguous, sometimes implying he might resign, at other times saying he would have to be dismissed.



Reuters

Juan Ponce Enrile

Official military sources said that the armed forces remained neutral in the feud. But they said the military was "in a delicate position, having to answer both to Enrile, the responsible minister, and the president as commander-in-chief."

■ Marcos Kin Lose Case

The U.S. Supreme Court refused Monday to shield the daughter of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos from being imprisoned for refusing to cooperate in a federal investigation of alleged corruption in U.S. arms contracts with the Philippines, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The court, by a 6-3 vote, turned down the appeal of Irene Marcos Araneta and her husband, who said they should not be forced to testify under immunity before a federal grand jury because what they said might be used against them in some future prosecution in the Philippines.

A federal trial judge has held Mrs. Araneta and her husband, Gregorio Araneta 3d, in contempt for refusing to cooperate with the grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia.

A federal appeals court upheld the contempt ruling after deciding that the U.S. Constitution's Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination did not apply when testimony protected from prosecution in the United States might lead to prosecution in a foreign country.

The Aranetas and other members of the Marcos family arrived in the United States on Feb. 26. After their arrival, Philippine authorities filed criminal charges against the Aranetas, alleging their participation in a family conspiracy to loot the national treasury.

WORLD BRIEFS

France Faces Public Sector Strike

PARIS (AP) — France prepared for a nationwide public sector strike on Tuesday. It was expected to be the largest of its kind since 1977 and was to affect such vital services as electricity, ground and air transport and schools.

If widely followed, the strike would be the first massive show of discontent since the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac came to power in March. More than six million workers have been called on by France's largest unions to participate in the strike.

The Communist-backed General Confederation of Labor asked private sector employees to join them, but there was little indication that they would do so. The strike is a protest against what the unions described as an impending danger for the public sector because of diminishing purchasing power and personnel cuts.

Sudan Announces Curbs on Eritreans

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — The government has closed all offices of Eritrean political factions in eastern Sudan and has begun a search in the area for arms in their possession, the official Sudan News Agency reported Monday.

The presence in Sudan of Eritrean guerrilla organizations, which are fighting for independence from Ethiopia, have been a factor in poor relations between Khartoum and Addis Ababa.

The news agency reported that Mohammed Osman Karrar, the eastern region's governor, announced the crackdown at a rally in Kassala, the main eastern city. The rally was organized by political parties, trade unions and youth organizations.

Haitian Election Attracts Few Voters

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (NYT) — Haiti has held its first democratic national elections in nearly 30 years, but most Haitians appeared to have stayed away from the polling stations.

By noon Sunday, checks at several voting stations in the capital showed that fewer than 100 people had voted at each. Haitian radio stations also reported extremely light voting elsewhere in the nation of six million people.

The elections were called five weeks ago to select 41 persons to write a constitution to replace the one suspended on Feb. 7 when President Jean-Claude Duvalier fled into exile. An additional 20 delegates to a constituent assembly are to be appointed by the provisional government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy. The elections were the first in a series that General Namphy has said will lead Haiti to a full democracy.

AP

Henri Namphy

Compromise in Belgium Is Rejected

BRUSSELS (AP) — The parties of the governing coalition disagreed Monday on the terms of a proposed three-month truce in a linguistic quarrel that is threatening the survival of the center-right government.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's Dutch-speaking faction of the Christian Social Party rejected the proposal of its French-speaking counterpart to freeze a language dispute that would effectively let a French-speaking mayor govern a farming village in a Dutch-speaking region.

Frank Swaelen, the chairman of Mr. Martens's party, said such terms were "totally unacceptable." But he emphasized that his party also wanted to give priority to allowing the Martens government time to deal with the country's economic ills.

South Korea Plans Crackdown on Left

SEOUL (Reuters) — The South Korean authorities are to investigate about 10,000 people involved in anti-government activities in a crackdown on leftist radicals, a government official said Monday.

The official said the government had started investigating about 30 religious, student and other dissident organizations. "I understand those to be investigated will total about 10,000 people," he said.

He said the operation, after the arrest Friday of an opposition member of parliament for alleged pro-Communist remarks, would affect groups supporting a leading dissident, Kim Dae Jung, and Moon Ik Hwan, a human rights campaigner. Yoo Sung Hwan, of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, said in Parliament that South Korea's primary policy should be reunification with North Korea rather than anti-Communism.

U.S. Airlines Seek Shift of Controllers

CHICAGO (UPI) — The major U.S. airlines are proposing that supervision of the nation's 14,000 air traffic controllers be transferred from the federal government to a federally owned corporation.

Robert Crandall, chairman of American Airlines, said that major carriers believe that the rigid policies of the Federal Aviation Administration and severe federal budget deficits have hampered the government's ability to efficiently manage the nation's airspace. As a result, he said, flight delays have cost the major airlines more than $1 billion a year.

The proposal, reported Sunday in the Chicago Tribune, has been endorsed by the Air Transport Association, whose membership includes the nation's major airlines. The proposal has received little interest from Congress and has met strong opposition from private aircraft operators, who view it as an attempt to price them out of busy air centers, Mr. Crandall said.

For the Record

President Suharto, who has ruled Indonesia for 20 years, said Monday that he would accept a fifth presidential term, which would keep him in power until 1993. The ruling Golkar party presented the 65-year-old leader with a petition on Monday urging him to run again after his current term expires in March 1988. *(Reuters)*

Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity free trade union, said Monday he would not travel to Los Angeles to receive a human rights award, as he had planned, because the Polish authorities have failed to guarantee him the right to return to Poland. *(UPI)*

China has set up its first AIDS prevention team after four Chinese were found to be carrying the virus. They developed the disease after being "injected with imported medicine," the official Xinhua news agency reported Monday. *(UPI)*

Correction

A headline in the Oct. 13 editions of the International Herald Tribune asserted incorrectly that Nicholas Daniloff, an American journalist, said that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had used him to try to cultivate a Soviet KGB operative. In the article appearing under the headline, Mr. Daniloff said that he may have been used by the CIA without his knowledge to make contact with the Soviet agent.

Arthur Grumiaux, Violinist, Is Dead in Belgium at 65

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Arthur Grumiaux, 65, the Belgian violinist who was among the leading postwar interpreters of violin music from Bach to the 20th century, died here Thursday. He studied at Belgian conservatories and under Georges Enesco in Paris, but his career did not begin until the end of World War II.

Mr. Grumiaux was admired for his unfailingly elegant style and purity of tone. For several years he formed a duo with the pianist Clara Haskil, and their recordings of the Mozart and Beethoven sonatas, made in the 1950s, have been popular favorites for decades.

■ *Other deaths:*

Julio Gerlein-Comelin, 84, a Colombian member of the International Olympic Committee, Saturday in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Laura Ehrlich Bacon, 92, a longtime American resident of France who was decorated by the French and U.S. governments for her service as an ambulance driver in World War I and World War II, Oct. 11 in Paris.

Iolanda of Savoy, 85, the last surviving child of former King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, Sunday in Rome. She was the eldest of his children and outlived her two sisters and her brother Umberto, who reigned briefly in 1946 until Italians voted to make the country a republic.

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

In re: STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION; and affiliated companies, Debtors.	:	Chapter 11 Case No. 84-B-5377-J (Joint Administration Case Nos. 84-B-5377-J through 84-B-5389-J, inclusive, and 84-B-5512-J)
In re: STORAGE TECHNOLOGY LEASING CORPORATION, et al., Debtors.	:	Chapter 11 Case No. 86-B-04222-J (Joint Administration Case Nos. 86-B-04222-J through 86-B-04234-J)

NOTICE OF (1) HEARING TO CONSIDER CONFIRMATION OF PLAN; (2) TIME FIXED FOR FILING ACCEPTANCES OR REJECTIONS OF PLAN; (3) TIME FIXED FOR FILING OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION OF PLAN; AND (4) TIME FIXED FOR FILING OBJECTIONS TO THE ASSUMPTION OF EXECUTORY CONTRACTS PURSUANT TO THE PLAN

To All Creditors, Equity Security Holders and Other Parties in Interest:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that following a hearing thereon held on October 6, 1986, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado (the "Court") approved an Amended Disclosure Statement (the "Disclosure Statement") with respect to the "Debtors' Joint Plan of Reorganization" dated October 3, 1986 (the "Plan") as containing adequate information to enable creditors, equity security holders, and other parties in interest to make an informed judgement about the Plan.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that a hearing will be held on December 9, 1986, commencing at 9:00 A.M. in Courtroom 202, United States Courthouse, 1929 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80202 to consider confirmation of the Plan. The hearing may be continued from time to time without further notice.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that only those holders of record of any of the Debtors' publically traded securities as of the close of business on October 3, 1986, shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Court has directed that ballots accepting or rejecting the Plan shall only be counted if returned to the Debtors so that they are received no later than 5:00 P.M. Mountain Standard Time on December 4, 1986. All Creditors and Security holders holding securities in their own name must return their ballots to:

Storage Technology Corporation
Mail Drop VO
2270 South 88th Street
Louisville, Colorado 80028.

Securities held for beneficial owners in a nominee's name by brokerage firms and other institutions must be voted by those institutions. Beneficial owners must deliver voting instructions to the institutions holding the securities, and such institutions must, in turn, deliver their ballots to:

The Carter Organization
116 John Street
New York, New York 10038

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any objections to confirmation of the Plan must be in writing, clearly specify the grounds therefor including the citation of supporting legal authority, and be filed with the Court and served on the counsel named below so that they are received by the Court and all such counsel no later that the close of business on December 1, 1986:

Bruce H. Spector, Esq.
Bruce Bennett, Esq.
STUTMAN, TREISTER & GLATT
Professional Corporation
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Suite 900
Los Angeles, CA 90010

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Stephen Snyder, Esq.
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Denver, Colorado 80290

Carl A. Eklund, Esq.
ROATH & BREGA, P.C.
1700 Lincoln Street
One United Bank Center
Suite 2222
Denver, Colorado 80202

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE
1845 Sherman Street
202 Columbine Building
Denver, Colorado 80203

John Richards Lee, Esq.
SECURITIES & EXCHANGE COMMISSION
229 S. Dearborn, Room 1204
Chicago, Illinois 60604

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Plan provides that all executory contracts of the Debtors shall be assumed pursuant to the provisions of Section 365 and Section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code other than (a) executory contracts which are the subject of separate motions filed pursuant to Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code by any of the Debtors prior to the commencement of the hearing on confirmation of the Plan, and (b) such contracts as are listed in the Schedule of Rejected Executory Contracts which will be on file with the Bankruptcy Court and may be amended by the Debtors on or before the date on which the Bankruptcy Court enters an order confirming the Plan. Any party to an executory contract or unexpired lease assumed pursuant to the Plan must, within the deadline and in the same manner established for objections to confirmation, file any objection to the assumption pursuant to Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code of such contract or lease and any claim for arrearages required to be cured under Section 365(b) (1) of the Bankruptcy Code. Failure to assert such arrearages or to file any such objection with respect to the proposed assumption of an executory contract or unexpired lease shall constitute a consent to the assumption of such executory contract or unexpired lease and an acknowledgement that no defaults exist under said contract or lease which require cure.

Dated: Denver, Colorado
October 15, 1986

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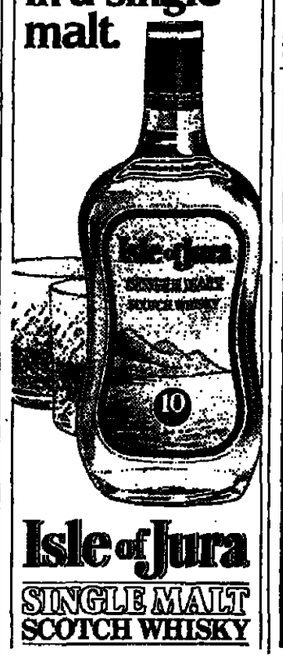

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...vidence Eased Doubts ...n Congress Over Plane, ...eagan Aide Asserts

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

...ASHINGTON — A Reagan ...inistration official has asserted ...d classified information provid... to Congress allayed most suspi... ...ns among legislators about U.S. ...ernment involvement in the ...ht of a plane downed over Nica... ...ua.

The official, Assistant Secretary ...State Elliott Abrams, said that ...pticism about the administra...n's role was being fueled by op... ...ents of U.S. policy in Central ...erica who wanted to use the ...ne incident as a weapon.

...But two Democratic members of ...e Senate and House Intelligence ...mmittees who have seen the clas...ed evidence said Sunday they ...ained concerned that the ad...nistration may have violated a ...gressional ban on aid to the ...els.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Ver...ont and Representative Lee H. ...milton of Indiana said they ex...cted congressional staff mem...rs to continue investigating the ...ident during the two-month re...s.

The dispute over what conclu...ns can be drawn from the evi...nce highlights a central question ...mpted by the downing of the ...go plane over Nicaragua earlier ...s month: Did U.S. officials tell ...e truth when they said there was ...direct or indirect connection be...een government agencies and the ...vate efforts to arm the rebels?

Mr. Abrams said Sunday he ...uld not make public the secret ...a that was given to the House ...d Senate Intelligence committees ...show that neither the Central ...telligence Agency nor any other ...vernment agency was involved in ...resupply operations.

...Congress, which voted to cut off ...direct and indirect aid to the ...els in 1984, approved resump...n of the aid in a spending bill last ...ek.

"I don't detect any ground swell ...opinion on the Hill that there's ...ne kind of illicit activity here ...t needs to be investigated," said ...Abrams, the assistant secretary ...inter-American affairs.

"I find it coming from members ...Congress and the press who are ...d-in-the-wool opponents of this ...icy who wish to use it as a weap..." he said.

As for the repeated press inquiries about the private effort to supply the rebels, Mr. Abrams said: "There are pieces of this puzzle missing from the public record. Members of Congress can find out what they are. The press can't.

"You're not entitled to know exactly what happened because this is classified information," he said. "You don't represent the American people. Congress represents the American people."

Mr. Abrams said that all appropriate information had been provided to the House and Senate intelligence committees, which he said was the appropriate forum for discussing such matters.

Members of those panels have said they were convinced by the administration's denial of CIA involvement in the effort to resupply the rebels, who are known as "contras." But Mr. Leahy and Mr. Hamilton said in interviews Sunday that they remained troubled by possible involvement of other government agencies.

"I will not refer to any of the classified material that's been presented to the committee," Mr. Leahy said, "but I have seen it all and I still have substantial questions in my mind about indirect government involvement."

Mr. Leahy is vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the House intelligence panel, said, "On my side of the aisle, I think you would find a very high degree of skepticism about the denials that have come forth."

In an interview last week, Mr. Hamilton said the issue was damaging to the CIA. He urged administration officials to make public a detailed account of what it knew about the flight and the resupply operations.

He said he had told the Reagan administration: "You have a serious problem on the Hill. You ought to say, 'These are the facts.'"

Mr. Leahy specifically referred to allegations that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a White House official, advised and assisted contra operations during the congressional ban.

"I can't speak for the other members of the committee," Mr. Leahy said. "I can only speak for myself. I am not satisfied that I have adequate answers. I am pursuing a number of inquiries on my own and I am especially convinced that I have not heard adequate answers regarding the activities of Colonel North and others."

NYT
Elliott Abrams

■ New Law Allows Arms Aid

Under legislation signed Saturday by President Ronald Reagan, the clandestine rebel supply operation to which the downed cargo plane belonged appears no longer to be needed, The Washington Post reported from Managua.

The new legislation opens the way for the CIA to return to direct arms trafficking and the organization of supply runs for the anti-Sandinist rebels for the first time since Congress imposed restrictions in 1984.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua, underlining the change at a news conference Saturday, predicted that more U.S. nationals would be killed and captured as first-hand U.S. involvement in the rebel movement increases following the final approval of $100 million in military aid.

Michigan Spawned Language Campaign

By William Trombley
Los Angeles Times Service

PETOSKEY, Michigan — The origins of Proposition 63 — the Nov. 4 ballot measure that would make English the "official language" of California — can be traced to this small resort city on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Without U.S. English, the national organization that helped organize and finance the Proposition 63 campaign, it is unlikely that the initiative would have made it to the ballot.

And without John H. Tanton, a 52-year-old ophthalmologist from Petoskey, it is doubtful that U.S. English would have existed.

It was to Petoskey 22 years ago that Dr. Tanton brought his medical skills and his conviction, developed in medical school, that "there is such a thing as the population problem and that it is an important barrier to our conservation efforts."

Dr. Tanton worked first for Planned Parenthood and later for Zero Population Growth, of which he was national president from 1975-1977.

When he could not convince the board of directors of Zero Population Growth that excessive immigration was an important reason for the over-population problem, Dr. Tanton formed a new organization — the Federation for American Immigration Reform, or FAIR, to lobby for tougher immigration laws and lower immigration quotas.

A few years later he became convinced that still another organization was needed to combat "self-serving ethnic politicians," who were promoting bilingual education, bilingual ballots and other multilingual services in order to maintain "language ghettos."

So Dr. Tanton and S.I. Hayakawa, the semanticist and former Republican U.S. senator from California, formed the U.S. English organization in 1983.

NYT/1971

'A nation has to have certain things in common. These include certain customs, a language and a historical tradition.'

— Jacques Barzun

Dr. Tanton is chairman of the board and Mr. Hayakawa is honorary chairman, as he is of the California English Campaign, official sponsors of Proposition 63.

U.S. English is one of the fastest-growing citizens' action groups in the nation. In less than four years it has picked up more than 200,000 members, about half of whom live in California.

The organization has attracted political conservatives, people who want to increase literacy in the United States, and others, like Dr. Tanton, with conservationist and environmental backgrounds.

Fernando Oaxaca, chairman of the board of Coronado Communications, which owns KNSE, a Spanish-language radio station in the Los Angeles area, said, "The people behind U.S. English and FAIR are a bunch of crazies who came out of the environmental movement and think the environment is damaged by people, especially people different from themselves."

Mr. Oaxaca, a Republican who was associate director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Ford administration, said these people are "motivated by xenophobia and probably racism."

U.S. English is one of the projects of a Petoskey corporation called simply "U.S.," which serves as an umbrella-sponsor for Dr. Tanton's many interests.

These include research into the reproductive habits of eagles and other "great birds of prey;" solid waste recycling; limited vision, and the possibility of raising native animals for food consumption in dry-lands areas of New Mexico and East Africa.

U.S. English raised $2.4 million last year, Dr. Tanton said, and additional money was raised for a "legislative task force" for political lobbying.

Campaign finance records show that the California English Campaign received a $385,000 loan from the U.S. English Legislative Task Force last spring, to help pay for the signature-gathering drive that resulted in placing Proposition 63 on the ballot.

An illustrious board of advisers, including Saul Bellow, the author, Walter Cronkite, the television newsman, and Dr. Denton Cooley, the heart surgeon, reviews some of the organization's printed material and helps to raise money.

However, last week the luster of this group was dimmed somewhat when Norman Cousins, the author and editor, resigned, stating that Proposition 63 might cause racial minorities to be "denigrated and demeaned."

U.S. English supporters often talk about "avoiding another Canada" or "another Belgium" where language differences have caused continuing political disputes.

"A nation has to have certain things in common," said Jacques Barzun, author, educator and a member of the U.S. English board of advisers. "These include certain customs, a language and a historical tradition — and the historical tradition can't be picked up without the language."

But critics say the activities of U.S. English lead not to greater national unity and social cohesiveness but to strife and disharmony.

Some opponents charge that the organization is anti-immigrant and anti-foreigner.

Jerry Tinker, an aide to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, pointed out that many of the leaders of U.S. English also were active in FAIR, which has worked hard to restrict immigration.

"Long before they took the garb of U.S. English, this was an anti-immigrant outfit," Mr. Tinker said, "and their newsletters contained barely disguised racism."

Dr. Tanton said: "The purpose of U.S. English is the same as it was for FAIR — to get this topic into open discussion. I felt there shouldn't be taboo topics that can't be discussed by thinking people."

He said he hopes that passage of Proposition 63 will stimulate similar efforts in other states and will lead eventually to a federal constitutional amendment declaring English the "official language."

Republicans Outspend Democrats In Most of the Close Senate Races

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Republican candidates for the U.S. Senate are handily outpacing Democrats in campaign cash, raising and spending more money in nearly all of the nation's most competitive races.

In campaigns for six open Senate seats and a dozen other high-profile contests, Representative Barbara A. Mikulski of Maryland was the only Democrat who had raised more money than her opponent, Linda Chavez, as the campaign moved into its final weeks, according to newly filed financial statements.

However, Democrats were staying within striking distance of financial parity in hard-fought races in such states as California, Colorado, Florida and South Dakota.

Campaign spending reports for all of this year's 34 Senate races had not yet arrived at the Senate's Public Records office by the weekend because many candidates met a Wednesday deadline by mailing them in.

But reports from 18 of the most competitive races, plus figures already on file with the Federal Election Commission, showed that Republican candidates in those campaigns had raised close to $60 million and spent more than $53 million since Jan. 1, 1985.

Democratic candidates had raised about $42 million and spent just over $38 million, the reports and figures showed. The big-money contests are in California, where the nation's most expensive race is taking place, and in Florida.

In California, Representative Ed Zschau, a Republican, went into a fund-raising blitz in the most recent quarter ended Sept. 30 and surpassed the total raised by veteran Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat who has been one of the top fund-raisers in the country.

Mr. Zschau, who according to recent polls has rapidly closed to within 7 percentage points of Mr. Cranston, reported he had raised $4.7 million for the quarter, bringing his total receipts since Jan. 1, 1985, to $8.56 million.

Mr. Cranston took in $2 million in the quarter, bringing his cumulative total to $8.11 million.

In Florida, where Governor Bob Graham, a Democrat, is trying to unseat Senator Paula Hawkins, a Republican, both campaigns still had more than $850,000 available in cash at the end of September.

North Dakota Senator Faces Fund Allegation

FARGO, North Dakota (UPI) — Kent Conrad, the Democratic state tax commissioner who is challenging Senator Mark Andrews, a Republican, has charged during a debate that Mr. Andrews received an illegal $5,000 campaign contribution.

Mr. Andrews said he had not seen the article and that if the contribution had been accepted, it immediately would be returned.

Deukmejian Is Leading Bradley in California

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Governor George Deukmejian of California is coasting with a 10-point lead in his re-election bid as his challenger, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, struggles to gain ground, according to a Los Angeles Times poll.

Mr. Bradley, a Democrat, has capitalized on the voters' concern over toxic pollution. Mr. Deukmejian has two factors in his favor that often help incumbent officeholders: leadership and experience.

...Aliens Bill Creates Boom in Forgeries

...ogus Papers Needed to Evade U.S. Immigration Curbs

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

...DALLAS — Immigration offi...ls say they expect a huge market ...ogus documents to emerge soon ...help those living illegally in the ...ited States take advantage of or ...umvent the immigration mea...e approved by Congress.

...Already, the officials said, fake ...t receipts, utility bills, income ...forms, driver's licenses, birth ...tificates and the like are being ...ored to the requirements in the ...islation.

...n the past, fraudulent docu...nts could make someone appear ...be a legal resident. But the new ...asure would be likely to create ...n greater demand because aliens ...ld use the documents to gain ...ual legal status and perhaps ...ntually citizenship.

...The immigration bill, which ...ngress approved Friday and ...ich the White House has said ...sident Ronald Reagan will sign, ...ld allow millions of immigrants ...o arrived or remained illegally to ...y if they can prove that they ...e resided in the United States ...ntinuously" except for "brief, ...ual and innocent absences" ...e Jan. 1, 1982.

...Reflecting an effort to slow ille... immigration, it would for the ...t time impose criminal sanc...ns on employers who knowingly ...workers who do not have prop... documents.

...Vincent P. Henderson, an immi...tion investigator in Houston, ...: "Probably what we'll be see...now is a switch from just fraud...t immigration documents to ...uments indicating that you ...e been here since whatever ...e."

...The effectiveness of the law ...ld depend on verification of the ...uments, a costly and difficult ...ess.

Michael D. McMahon, deputy assistant regional commissioner for investigations at the Dallas office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the region that covers 13 states including Texas, displayed a pile of thousands of fake and altered documents, just a fraction of such papers seized in the region in recent years.

The documents included altered passports showing Colombian, Salvadoran, Haitian or U.S. citizenship, false resident-alien cards and piles of blank forms for birth certificates and bogus Social Security cards. Numerous official-looking state, county and foreign seals and stamps that document-counterfeiters use were also included.

For about $1,000, Mr. McMahon said, an alien can buy a packet of documents, including school certificates, bogus W-2 forms reporting wages paid, baptismal certificates and such, that then allows the person to apply for legitimate documents such as a birth certificate and driver's license. These can then be used to obtain other credentials, such as passports.

Under the new legislation, every employer must verify the status of every new worker by demanding one or more of several documents, all of which are widely faked.

The employer is not required to verify the authenticity of the documents and may legally hire anyone presenting a valid U.S. passport, a certificate of U.S. citizenship, a certificate of naturalization, a foreign passport with a work visa, or a resident-alien card.

But even if applicants have none of those, they can still be hired if they can supply just Social Security cards or birth certificates, plus a driver's licenses or state-issued identity cards.

Mr. McMahon called this a "big loophole," noting that both Social Security cards and state driver's licenses, even real ones, are easily obtained.

The provision giving legal status to many immigrants already in the United States appears to impose somewhat more stringent controls. Various estimates put the number of aliens who are in the country illegally at 3 million to 12 million, but no reliable estimates are available on how many might come forward to claim legal status.

Six months after the bill becomes law, a 12-month application period for legalization will begin in which aliens seeking amnesty will have to prove "continuous residence" since Jan. 1, 1982.

Congress agreed that the "best evidence" of continuous residence would be "employment-related" forms such as pay stubs or the federal W-2 form, if available, but the measure authorizes the attorney general to add alternative criteria.

However, it calls for "independent corroboration of the information" from the employment-related forms. Presumably, records can be verified through the Social Security Administration or the Internal Revenue Service.

Although the immigration service is to be reinforced, the agency's officials fear that they will not have the staff to do this corroboration.

Complicating all this is the fact that for years millions of illegal residents avoided involvement with the government, working under the table, trying not to leave documentary evidence of their existence in this country.

Many of these are now presumably eligible to claim legal status but will have difficulty proving it. Thus many people fully entitled to legalization may resort to buying fake documents.

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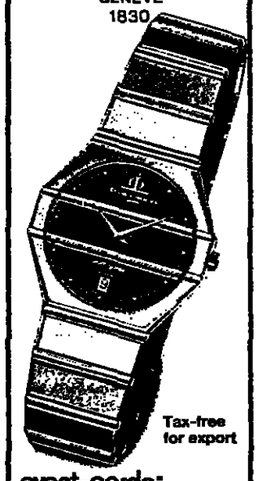
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Voting on Reykjavik

Both parties' political strategists have been trying to figure out what to do about the unexpected public response to the unexpected result of the Reykjavik summit. It has not been an entirely congenial experience; political strategists, like most other people, don't like surprises. This time last month, both parties' candidates in the race for control of the Senate were embarked on campaigns stressing local issues and personal character. In September the Democrats' standing tended to improve marginally, as confidence in the economy declined. Then came the wild-card summit.

The Democrats feared that success in Reykjavik would help the Republicans. Now they fear that what was initially regarded as failure there will help the Republicans. The polls show that the president has, for now anyway, persuaded most Americans that he made progress in the talks and acted wisely in rejecting the Gorbachev program and keeping his Strategic Defense Initiative. Representative Ken Kramer, a Colorado Republican and SDI enthusiast running for the Senate, attacked his opponent, Representative Tim Wirth, for not being willing to spend enough on the SDI. Representative Ed Zschau, a California Republican, took a similar tack in his race against longtime arms control enthusiast Senator Alan Cranston. Republicans and Democrats are disagreeing sharply on the issue in Missouri and Vermont.

Democratic leaders took a hurry-up national poll Thursday night and announced on Friday that, although voters agree with Mr. Reagan, they don't think the issue is important. Opposition to the SDI was one of the major themes of Walter Mondale's 1984 campaign. This year the House Democratic campaign chairman, Tony Coelho, says "the president's SDI rhetoric is political camouflage designed to cover up the real bread-and-butter economic issues of the campaign." The Democrats want to brush aside this national issue and talk about weaknesses in local economies.

At Republican strategy meetings the question has been whether to try to make the SDI and support of the president's arms control stance the kind of unifying national issue that both parties have conspicuously lacked this year. The strategists are split, and the result in "paid media" (television spots) will probably be some mention of the SDI as one of several programs Mr. Reagan needs help on; the aim will be more to persuade sympathetic but indifferent Reagan supporters to vote in what everyone expects will be a low-turnout year than to get others to change their minds.

Meanwhile, Ronald Reagan himself seems in little doubt. Just as he reportedly took the lead in putting an upbeat spin on the outcome in Reykjavik, so he has been quick on the campaign trail to charge that Democrats who opposed SDI funds might, as he said in Baltimore on Wednesday, hand over "to the Soviet Union free of charge what we refused to hand over across the negotiating table in Reykjavik." Republican and Democratic strategists may still be debating how to operate in a political environment where the SDI suddenly is popular, but Mr. Reagan seems already to have made his decision.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Holding On to Secrets

In the Kremlin, the blandly named Military Industrial Commission draws up lists of desired Western technological secrets. In the 1980s the lists have totaled more than 3,500 a year, and Soviet spies have acquired more than a third of them. That is testimony to the enormous scale and diligence of Soviet spying in the West — and also to the casual keeping of secrets by American agencies and contractors. A report from the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence suggests ways to stanch the hemorrhage.

To steal the West's military and industrial secrets, Moscow plants and recruits spies, intercepts phone calls and reads the emanations from computers. But the most fruitful source of secrets turns out to be the walk-in spy, an American who trades national security information for cash.

The spy ring run by John Walker and Jerry Whitworth enabled the Soviet Union to read more than a million coded navy messages, many concerning deployment patterns of missile submarines.

From 1979 to 1980, James Harper sold information to Polish intelligence about the survivability of the Minuteman missile against Soviet attack. The army rates the loss as "beyond calculation."

Edward Howard, a case officer dismissed by the Central Intelligence Agency, probably gave the Soviet Union information that led to a series of arrests in Moscow.

Such cases point to serious flaws in the system of clearing people for access to secrets. Security checks focus on the initial clearance, yet many who sell secrets do so after being cleared. Mr. Walker received a top-secret clearance in 1965 but was never reinvestigated. Mr. Whitworth was re-examined but his treason escaped detection.

Responsibility for such checks is spread over several agencies, with no single official in charge. Security has low priority in agencies' requests for funds, and a poor career image. Meanwhile, so much information is classified and so many people — some three million — have clearances that there is a four-year backlog of rechecking.

The Pentagon has made little headway with the obvious reforms: classify fewer secrets, give fewer people access and concentrate security resources better. The Senate committee recommends more careful initial screening, more frequent reinvestigations and keeping track of the foreign travel and bank records of those with clearances.

The committee also suggests encrypting all satellite channels leased by the government. Security by Pentagon contractors is another weak link. "Our internal laxness is inexcusable," the chairman of Lockheed recently admitted over the failure to account for more than 1,000 classified documents. Security is unglamorous work, but without a lot more of it, the Pentagon will lose a lot more of its technological treasury.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Unacceptable' People

The U.S. government nabbed another foreign journalist last week, locked her up for nearly a week and then sent her packing. The government did not have to explain why it did this, except to state vaguely that the journalist was seized and expelled under provisions of immigration law that exclude aliens suspected of subversive, communist or terrorist activities.

Patricia Lara of the Bogotá newspaper Il Tiempo was detained Oct. 13 at Kennedy Airport in New York. She was coming to attend an award ceremony at the Columbia University School of Journalism, of which she is a graduate. It turned out that her name was in the Immigration and Naturalization Service's "lookout book" of aliens who are regarded as a danger by someone or other for some reason or other. That reason might be reasonable or ridiculous, but it is, in any event, as an INS spokesman put it, "classified and vital to national security," so don't even ask about it. Miss Lara had obtained a visa last year in Paris, apparently because someone neglected to look in the lookout book.

So she was detained until the INS decided to deport her. "Detained" is a polite word for being held against one's will. When she talked to reporters early in the week, she was wearing the yellow jumpsuit issued to people in such circumstances. By Thursday, according to her attorney, she was in blue prisoner's uniform, having been transferred to a maximum-security prison. On Friday she was deported to Colombia.

The government's mandate for such arbitrary acts comes from the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act. Recently a Belgian journalist returning to the United States, where he had worked for six years, was detained because officials did not like the looks of some leftist literature in his suitcase. That is the sort of thing that happens under this law. We remarked at that time that it is unworthy of a free country, and a national embarrassment. It is also arrogant.

The Colombian Embassy protested the denial of consular access to Miss Lara and asked that she be released to the ambassador's custody until her deportation. The request was denied. Americans would not like it if their countrymen were subjected to this sort of treatment abroad without even an explanation. Americans should seek changes in a law that allows their government to inflict such treatment on others.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Japan and the Soviet Union

Japanese-Soviet relations have been placed in the framework of U.S.-Soviet relations. We can see this because the possibility of Mikhail Gorbachev visiting Japan depends upon the outcome of the summit between the two superpowers. Such being the case, is there no chance of a new development in Japanese-Soviet relations?

It is certain that a visit to Japan by Mr. Gorbachev would provide some momentum. However, as long as the Northern Territory issue remains unresolved, drastic improvement cannot be expected. And no major breakthrough can be achieved unless U.S.-Soviet relations improve.

We want the Soviets to know that their policy of trying to divide Japan and the United States will not improve prospects for bettering Japanese-Soviet relations. Most Japanese recognize that the security and prosperity of Japan lie in its cooperation with the United States, despite the trade problems between the two countries.

We ask the Soviets to understand that Japan's economic achievements owe much to its negligible military spending. National policy has been to promote foreign policy with stress on the nonmilitary aspect. We hope that the Soviets will try to understand that military strength is not necessarily the only way to carry out international politics.

— The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

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OPINION

Romania: Rumbling in the Giant's Shadow

By William Pfaff

BUCHAREST — Romania is to be described as a Communist society only by courtesy, or as a geopolitical expedience. Socialist it is, since the productive plant of the nation is in incompetent state hands; this is the kind of socialism that has given socialism a bad name. The political system could just as well be called fascist.

There is a personality cult about the leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, and his wife, Elena — "a providential personality," the official press calls her. It is dangerous to criticize them. Abrupt and mysterious things that happen in Romania — the recent destruction of many fine buildings in central Bucharest to build an unneeded civic center, for example — are taken as the unfathomable whims of "him" and "her."

Romania's rulers pretend to totalitarian control, to dominate the thinking and beliefs of the public, but they cannot really achieve it. The public is cynical and cunning, looks after its private concerns, and listens in the evenings to Radio Free Europe and to West German, British, and U.S. shortwave, none of which is jammed.

At a Romanian Orthodox church in central Bucharest on a weekday morning, there are more people than one would find at weekday mass in most American Catholic parishes. Most of those present are in their 60s or older, but there are younger people too, including young men.

Men in uniform can be seen in church, which would not occur anywhere else in Eastern Europe except Poland. Atheism is taught in the schools, and episodically there are anti-religion campaigns; they, too, seems half-hearted.

Discussion in quasi-official circles is guarded but reasonably frank. The wooden language of party-talk is employed as required, but people also say intelligent and thoughtful things.

Flowers are sold everywhere. When this long, golden autumn ends, though, the people of Bucharest expect another terrible winter without sufficient fuel to heat their homes. All but public transportation will be ordered off the streets when the snow comes (and stays, for lack of equipment). Old people will die of cold, as they did last winter. Romania is increasing its industrial investment and repaying foreign debts, and thus selling its energy and food abroad. The military, meanwhile, plays a growing role in managing the economy.

"One always gets the opposite of what one wants," someone says. "Perhaps we should have tried to build fascism" is the wan reply. Romania is, in its way, an obstacle to Soviet power and prestige, an ideological embarrassment.

The dictatorship of the Ceausescu family can scarcely be considered an example of selfless vanguard leadership of the working masses, a product of "scientific" socialism. Elena Ceausescu is talked about as the successor to her husband. A son, Nicu, who has held important offices, is thought by some to be a rival.

The Soviet Union uses the political leverage it possesses to try to disarm this absurd situation. Some of those Romanian Communists whom Western analysts identify as "Stalinist" are actually residual idealists, people who simply would like to restore a measure of intellectual and moral seriousness to the government of their country.

The Ceausescus employ the vocabulary and trappings of Marxism to justify their rule, as 50 years ago Balkan dictators employed the pageantry and ideology of fascism. Nazi Germany was the paramount power in Central and Eastern Europe then, and small countries accommodated to German interests. Today Communist Russia is the dominant power, and Marxism-Leninism the indispensable ideology.

The Soviet Union is determined to have vassal governments on sensitive frontiers. Yet Romania under the Ceausescus, and before them, has shown great skill in establishing a guarded autonomous space. It speaks out against the system of military blocs, refuses to allow Warsaw Pact command over its forces in peacetime, and has declined Warsaw Pact maneuvers on its territory. It reduced its military budget in 1986.

Bucharest persistently has resisted the Soviet Union's attempt to establish recognition of a Soviet right in principle to interfere in the affairs of smaller socialist countries. It has gone its own way in relations with West Germany, China and Israel (it is the only Soviet-bloc country to have diplomatic relations with Israel), and by attending the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984.

This independence is the result of Romanian suppleness, but also of the fact that Romania, historically, has been an enemy of Russia, has territorial grievances concerning Russia, and is no negligible military factor in the region.

Obviously, the Soviet Union could impose its will on Romania if the Romanians went too far. What the Romanians have done is skillfully to push up the cost to Moscow of doing so. They act in constant awareness of a reality expressed by the English novelist, Olivia Manning, who knew Bucharest before World War II: that "the friendship of Russia has been more disastrous to Romania than the enmity of the rest of the world."

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For Aquino, A Time to Step Lightly

By Francisco S. Tatad

MANILA — Following a visit to the United States last month that won her $200 million in additional U.S. assistance, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines has become more confident of success.

She has begun organizing her political base. She has surprised critics of her counterinsurgency program with what they consider some "correct steps." And she has begun preparing to shed her "revolutionary" regime in favor of a constitutional order that fully restores a congress and local governments. On Nov. 10 she is to travel to Japan — her fourth foreign visit since February — to campaign for more assistance and investments.

Her appointive Constitutional Commission recently approved a draft constitution that Filipino voters are expected to ratify in a plebiscite in December or January, and which paves the way for legislative and municipal elections. It calls for a U.S.-type presidential form of government such as existed under the 1935 constitution, an independent judiciary and two houses of congress. But it contains enough controversial provisions to unite Communists, nationalists and traditional politicians against it.

The commission's inability to adopt a more radical provision on land reform and on foreign investments, and its refusal to ban the U.S.-run military bases even while agreeing to pursue "a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons," prompted the only two dissenting votes, by leftist commissioners who described the draft constitution as a sellout to powerful foreign interests and local oligarchic interests.

The Communist Party of the Philippines, with whose political arm, the National Democratic Front, the government had been talking about a cease-fire, has now rejected the draft document. This represents a hardening on the left, which has used the talks to regain the political space it had lost from its disastrous boycotts of the last two general elections.

At the same time, a provision giving Mrs. Aquino and Salvador Laurel, her vice president, a term of about six years without the benefit of new elections, has provoked spontaneous and sharp denunciations from traditional politicians, who want Mrs. Aquino to seek a fresh constitutional mandate.

These include members of the old KBL (Kilusan Bagong Lipunan, Tagalog for New Society Movement), which was Mr. Marcos's party; the Nacionalista Party that is presumed to support Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile; and Mr. Laurel's own United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or UNIDO, under which Mrs. Aquino ran last February. The latter party now has declared its independence from the ruling coalition and plans to field its own candidates, independent of Mrs. Aquino, in the elections scheduled after ratification.

This was an obvious reaction to Mrs. Aquino's decision to organize Lakas ng Bansa (The Nation's Strength), a movement intended to campaign for the ratification of the proposed constitution and for Mrs. Aquino's candidates in the elections, without UNIDO participation.

It was the first concrete step Mrs. Aquino has taken toward building a party structure on which to anchor her government. Before, she had seemed content to presume the support of the masses, the Catholic Church, the business community, and foreign media and governments.

Along with the UNIDO problem, Mrs. Aquino faces increasing intransigence from her defense minister, who sneers at her charismatic approach to the Communist problem.

Mr. Enrile says Communists have infiltrated sensitive official posts, that armed guerrillas are now within striking distance of the military camps of metropolitan Manila, and that while she is talking with the Communists, she lacks a real counterinsurgency program or a concrete plan for a political settlement.

Her decision not to release Rodolfo Salas, the captured Communist Party chairman, despite Communist demands, has failed to mollify the minister. Mr. Enrile has dared Mrs. Aquino to dismiss him, and has defiantly boycotted cabinet meetings.

With General Fidel Ramos, who is armed forces chief of staff, Mr. Enrile initiated the civilian-backed military revolt in February that drove Mr. Marcos out of the country. He considers himself Mrs. Aquino's partner, not a mere appointee. And he has let it be known that he is preparing to withdraw from the partnership.

In addition to his differences with Mrs. Aquino on the insurgency, Mr. Enrile seems to fear that the ratification of the new constitution, keeping Mrs. Aquino in the presidential palace until 1992, would put her above the military forces that staged the revolt, and lower his status.

Mr. Enrile has made enemies in the Marcos camp, in the Aquino cabinet and in the Communist left. But his biggest fear, it appears, is that if he falls from power now, he could be succeeded by a left-leaning minister who might persecute him while taking a soft stance on the Communists.

This is a chance he will not take. So the possibility of confrontation is increasing as the ratification of the new constitution approaches.

The writer was information minister from 1969 to 1980, when he left the government in a dispute with Mr. Marcos. He is president of the Christian-Social Democratic Party and writes a column for the Manila newspaper Business Day. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Enrile's Sniping Is Not Appreciated

DEFENSE Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is openly questioning the legitimacy of Corazon Aquino's presidency, arguing that despite her popular election earlier this year she is obligated to seek reapproval from the voters. His curious argument is that after Mrs. Aquino won office, in an election that Ferdinand Marcos tried flagrantly to steal, she "forfeited" her mandate by abolishing the 1973 constitution under which the election was held.

Mr. Enrile's own presidential ambitions have long been obvious. But if Mrs. Aquino serves out the six-year term that the constitutional revision commission proposes for her, Mr. Enrile will be 68 by the time of the next presidential election, and other strong candidates could emerge.

And so he is likely to go on sniping at Mrs. Aquino's authority. It would not be out of line for friends of the Philippines to quietly let Mr. Enrile know that his efforts are unappreciated. And certainly it would not be amiss for Mr. Enrile to quit the government whose legitimacy, he claims, has been lost.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Sudan's Two Million War Hostages

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The relief planes are flying again into southern Sudan, but this may only be a lull in the storm. Planes can only transport a small part of what is needed. And the political agreement allowing the planes in is tenuous and could break at any moment.

The United Nations and the Red Cross have been predicting that as many as two million people could starve to death in the next few months in southern Sudan. War, not drought, is to blame. When drought is the culprit, the international community can move mountains to remedy the situation, as it did last year in northern Sudan and Ethiopia. When man is the culprit, it sometimes seems that there is nothing to do but wring hands.

This time, everything is in place — waiting. According to the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, 18,000 tons of food is available in northern Sudan and in neighboring Kenya, waiting to be shipped in. There is a fleet of 60 trucks, painted in white with the UN emblem, all positioned and waiting for the green light.

All this has been making relief officials crazy with anger. Never have they been so prepared for a crisis — not in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia or northern Sudan. Before, there was always a bottleneck: either no food or, if there was food, no trucks or planes.

This time, thanks to planning by the United Nations and the Red Cross, and to the generosity of donors, mainly from North America and Western Europe, everything is ready. But the shooting down of a Sudanese civilian airliner on Aug. 16 by the Sudanese People's Army, killing 60 passengers, froze the relief effort in its tracks.

This came after a series of attacks on the international relief operation. In March, a rocket was fired at a UNICEF plane. (Fortunately, it bounced off and exploded in the air.) Truck convoys have been ambushed and roads mined, killing and maiming drivers. UN and Red Cross officials felt they had no choice but to suspend operations and negotiate a cease-fire.

But the last thing John Garang, the rebel leader, wants is a permanent cease-fire. Starvation, or the threat of it, is his best weapon, although it hits his own people as well as the Sudanese government.

Colonel Garang is the military leader of the south's Christian and animist population, which has been in rebellion for 30 years on and off against the northern, Moslem-dominated government in Khartoum. His strategy is to isolate the government garrison towns, depriving them of food, as in a medieval siege.

Since he controls the countryside and now the airspace, he seems to be winning, although the government has been able to retaliate by making it impossible for food from the north to be shipped to the southern rural areas. However, fortunately for Colonel Garang, it could not stop the voluntary relief agencies bringing in food from Kenya and Uganda (until the Ugandans closed their border).

Then a compromise was reached between Colonel Garang and the government. Since Oct. 12, a World Food Program plane has been allowed to make trips to the town of Juba and to Isiro in neighboring Zaire, from where it can be transported by truck over the border. But other truck routes are still closed, limiting drastically the food that can be transported.

Maybe this is the breakthrough for which everyone has been waiting. Or maybe it is only a token to keep the pressure of the relief agencies and Western governments off Colonel Garang's back. No one knows how long the food truce will last. It could merely be a shrewd gamble by Colonel Garang to win back sympathy from the West and to prove who calls the shots.

Clearly, the pressure must be maintained, or Africa will become the scene for a famine that could push the horrors of the last two years into the shade.

Since April, Sudan has had a democratically elected government. The new prime minister, Sadek el-Mahdi, campaigned against the Islamic extremism of his deposed predecessor, Gaafar Nimeiri, which had divided the country and provoked the uprising in the South. Now in office, however, he finds it difficult to abolish *sharia*, the rigid Islamic law. He is too hemmed in by his orthodox coalition partners. Yet apparently he is maneuvering to diminish its impact.

These post-election months should be a time for compromise. But Colonel Garang has used it to step up the pressure. With his rear base in neighboring Ethiopia, he has been well placed to move in more arms and men.

Ethiopia, for its part, will not refuse Colonel Garang this refuge until Sudan stops giving hospitality to Ethiopia's own dissident movements, the Eritreans and Tigreans.

In short, this is a messy, ugly war; the price for continuing it could be two million lives.

Washington still has a lot of influence in Khartoum, and some with Colonel Garang. It is Sudan's largest food-aid giver and it has long encouraged Sudan's support for the Eritreans and Tigreans, despite their Marxist coloring. It is time now to put an end to that, and to order America's diplomats to see if they can find a way to help bring peace to the South.

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Reykjavik: Autopsy of A Collapse

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration may have precipitated the collapse of the Iceland summit meeting back in October 1985, when it became known that Pentagon and State Department legal advisers had "reinterpreted" the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This facilitated the amazing discovery that the treaty permitted testing and development of space-based missile defenses.

The treaty's Article 5 said plainly, "Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." Those who had negotiated the treaty for the Nixon administration protested strenuously that Article 5 meant exactly what it said.

Administration wizards nonetheless insisted that other treaty language, meant by its authors to apply only to new types of land-based missile defenses, would permit what was prohibited in Article 5. This prestidigitation produced an uproar among treaty proponents, including most U.S. allies; Secretary of State George Shultz had to pledge that the administration would observe, for the time being, the original interpretation.

That left the allies and the Russians on notice, however, that the Reagan administration could shift to its new interpretation whenever it wanted to proceed with tests that might not be permitted under the original understanding of the treaty.

It also ensured that Mikhail Gorbachev would want a U.S. commitment to stick by the original understanding, and would perhaps even pay a substantial negotiating price for such a commitment. So it proved.

Mr. Gorbachev arrived in Iceland prepared to agree, and did agree, to a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons — including the heavy land-based Soviet missiles that U.S. strategists most fear — and to the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe. But in return he "insisted upon an absolute requirement of adhering to ABM" for 10 years; and that during this period both sides "adhere strictly to all its provisions" — which Mr. Gorbachev interpreted in a later speech to mean that tests of "anti-ballistic defense in space are prohibited except research and testing in laboratories."

Mr. Reagan accepted the 10-year requirement; he had proposed seven years himself and knew that, anyway, no space-based defensive system could be deployed for 10 years or more. But he rejected the demand that research and testing be confined to laboratories. He insists that this requirement — on which the summit talks collapsed, and with it the arms reductions already agreed to — would effectively have ended SDI.

Even if it would have, many Americans outside the administration think that the deal would have been worth making. But numerous U.S. scientists believe that research on the SDI could have been confined "in laboratories" at a reasonably effective level — effective, that is, if Mr. Reagan really means it when he says that the SDI is only a research project to find out whether space-based defense is feasible and to ensure that the Russians do not secretly take a lead in developing such a defense.

Besides, the president might have countered Mr. Gorbachev's demands. In addition to the 10-year requirement, he could have agreed to strict adherence to treaty provisions, but with the understanding that a committee of experts from both sides would work out the complex details of what tests could be conducted, how and where. What, for example, are the limits of a "laboratory"? Of a "component"? Might some devices be tested in certain ways, even if an entire "system" could not be? What, for that matter, would be regarded as a "test"?

Even Article 5 leaves this something of a gray area on which neither Mr. Gorbachev nor Mr. Reagan is an expert; and this grayness could be made subject to detailed scrutiny in a broader agreement. In fact, Soviet officials are now saying that they might accept some testing outside the laboratory. It would have been hard for Mr. Gorbachev to reject a proposal for an expert study, or for either leader to reject whatever conclusions their experts might reach.

But the president either did not see or did not want to seize that opportunity. Thus did "reinterpretation" of the ABM treaty by one side lead the other to the fear, suspicion and demands that ultimately caused both to lose the historic arms reduction agreements that should have been their primary goal.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: An Italian Victory

TRIPOLI — A communiqué announces that Italian sailors were landed at Benghazi [on Oct. 19]. The Turks offered a stubborn resistance, but were repulsed. Four thousand troops were afterwards landed and fighting resumed. The Italians were victorious all along the line. Meanwhile, Tripoli remains calm.

LONDON — The Daily Chronicle says that the Italians are masters of Benghazi. Four warships engaged in the bombardment, but the forts were captured only after desperate bayonet charges. The Turks showed the white feather and fled, but the Arabs died fighting in the trenches. Casualties on both sides were heavy.

LONDON — A despatch from Salonica states that serious fighting took place between Turkish and Bulgarian troops along the frontier [on Oct. 20]. The conflict lasted three hours and losses on both sides are heavy.

1936: Capone's Estate

MIAMI BEACH — Al Capone's palatial Star Island estate, where overworked Chicago gangsters used to while away the winter months bathing in a tiled swimming pool, sampling the wines of a well-stocked cellar, lolling in overstuffed armchairs and having a friendly game in a private gambling room, will be sold at auction [on Oct. 21] to satisfy Federal tax claims against the imprisoned lord of gangland. The house and grounds have been kept in perfect condition by Mrs. Mae Capone, the gangster's wife. Although the estate is in her name, the government seized it on the ground Al Capone transferred it to her to escape Federal tax claims. The Capone winter headquarters will go to the highest bidder over the minimum sum representing the evaded income taxes which sent the gangster chief to prison in 1931. He is serving an 11-year term at Alcatraz.

هكذا من الأصل

OPINION

The Gorbachev Gambit for Global Respite

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — One of the world's most far-seeing diplo- asked for the reason behind the et Union's current moves, respond- *with a question of his own: Had I* l Mikhail Gorbachev's July 28 ch at Vladivostok?

had been absent when Conceptual meworking 101 covered Mr. Gorba- v's Vladivostok speech. The State artment says it does not have a copy nglish; the Soviet Embassy's press sion is permanently out to lunch; lio Free Europe has only a summary what it calls "the most important tress he has so far given dealing with Kremlin's policy toward Asia and Pacific region." Finally I winkled an glish translation out of Tass.

n it, the Russian leader reminds us t the Soviet Union "is also an Asian l Pacific country." Noting that "it is Asia that American imperialism ged the two biggest wars since 1945 in Korea and Indochina," General retary Gorbachev views with alarm e militarized triangle of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul," resulting in the placement of "nuclear weapon delivery vehicles" in Japan and South Korea.

His ostensible solution: a new Helsinki-type accord of all the Pacific nations.

But his real message is an assurance to Beijing that he seeks "good neighborhood" to the east. The speech subtly uses the soothing term *Panchsheel* ("Five Principles"), evoking Nehru's negotiations with Zhou Enlai when those leaders liked to speak of noninterference and coexistence in the 1950s.

But what of the "three obstacles" to renewed warmth laid down by Deng Xiaoping: the occupation of Afghanistan, the troop buildups on the Chinese border, *and Soviet support of North* Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia?

In Vladivostok, Mr. Gorbachev announced the planned withdrawal of six regiments from Afghanistan (three of them anti-aircraft units, hardly a concession when the Afghan resistance has no aircraft). On obstacle two, he hinted at a pullout of "a substantial part of the Soviet troops from Mongolia" (only 75,000 are stationed there, but that is relatively close to Beijing and a pullout would be welcome). On Cambodia, he had nothing to offer; let Mr. Deng come to Moscow to talk about that.

The obvious purpose of the Soviet opening to the East is to use the specter of Chinese-Soviet rapprochement to pressure the West. Since the shah's fall, America's main intelligence-gathering land base has been in China; Mr. Gorbachev wants to remove that means of verification. More important, by reducing the rivalry between the two largest Communist powers, the Soviet leader gains diplomatic respite on his Eastern front while gaining political leverage to *use in Europe and in arms talks.*

His less obvious purpose is to lessen the danger to the Soviet Union, a generation hence, of a China equipped with thousands of ballistic missiles. The Soviets cannot afford to be naked to nuclear attack by the Chinese, who could survive them in an all-out exchange.

That is why his passionate objection to space-based defenses is a subterfuge. Mr. Gorbachev knows that the evolution of deterrent into defense is a historical imperative; he treats it not as a feasibility but as a certainty; he objects only to an American Strategic Defense Initiative being in place before his own.

His strategy has been to delay U.S. *testing and deployment of a shield until* his own, less publicized space defense gains an advantage. That explains the attempted entrapment in Iceland: As Anatoli Dobrynin surely predicted, this surprise gambit precipitated a debilitating debate in America about trading a missile-reduction bird in the hand for a space-defense bird in the bush.

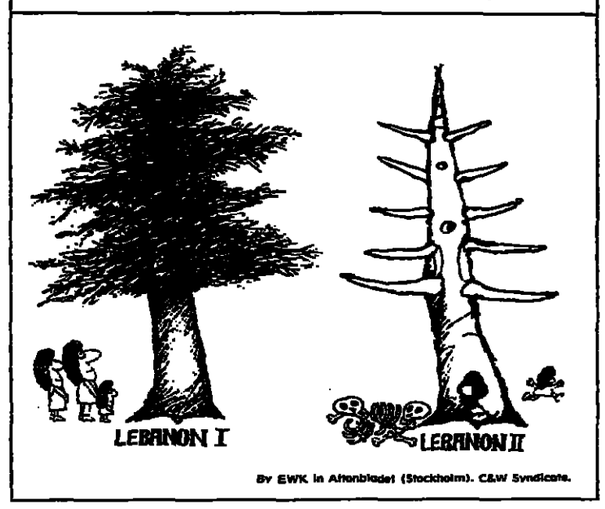
Because arms reductions are now hostage to delay in U.S. defense testing, the Russians can allow America to negotiate with itself and delay SDI funding. A promised summit meeting is put off, perhaps until after a visit by Mr. Deng to Moscow. The man with his finger on the "hold" button is Mr. Gorbachev.

Thus his opening to the East, combined with his tantalizing offers of missile reductions tied to space-defense delays in the West, is designed to gain him respite on both fronts. He needs that time to strengthen the economy on *which all potential domination rests.*

My classmates in Conceptual Frameworking 101 may differ, but they haven't read the Vladivostok speech.

The New York Times.

By JEFF DANZIGER in the Christian Science Monitor.



By EWK in Aftonbladet (Stockholm). C&W Syndicate.

Iceland: There Were Only Losers, But Together They Can Still Win

By Roy Medvedev

MOSCOW — Speaking on the last day of this Reykjavik meeting, th Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorchev described it as frank, useful and en friendly. However, Mr. Reagan ld hardly conceal his fatigue and barrassment, *and his arguments* were very convincing.

On the other hand, Mr. Gorbachev not hide his annoyance.

It must be said plainly: An important eeting in Iceland has ended in failure

It is necessary to seek new compromises, tied neither to SDI nor to the principle of parity.

d, as a result, the Soviet Union has , the United States has lost and the ole world has lost.

There is no basis for calling it a disas- or a defeat. The situation in the rld did not improve, but it did not rsen. The Reykjavik meeting was but e act in the long drama of cooperation d rivalry between the two countries. t it was a failure and will only be ful if its causes are studied carefully.

The former U.S. secretary of state, nry Kissinger, has said that summit etings should be prepared properly experts so that the leaders' main task to ratify agreements already worked t. But experts, too, need political diction. Not every president has as skill- an assistant as Mr. Kissinger or as ak a partner as Leonid Brezhnev.

It is strange to accuse Mr. Reagan, as r. Gorbachev did, of coming to Ice- d with "empty hands and empty ckets." Mr. Reagan did not initiate meeting, and he did not have to fill pockets with new suggestions.

From Mr. Gorbachev's speeches we rned that Soviet suggestions were tru- constructive. They included concesns in all spheres of nuclear weapons d verification, ideas the Soviet Union uld not have accepted even last sum- r. The proposals created the possibili- of compromise, even repeating many S. positions, such as "zero option."

But concessions should be mutual, d that is why Mr. Gorbachev demand- that the United States live within the ti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for another years and limit the Strategic Defense tiative to laboratory work. The Soviet er was not an equal exchange of conions; it seemed more beneficial for nerica, and especially for Europe.

By proposing full and rapid reducns of arsenals of dangerous arms and moving far toward recent U.S. suggestions, the Soviet Union wanted to preserve the ABM Treaty and to slow down the creation of new weapons whose effectiveness and strategic expediency have been doubted by many Western *scientists. Mr. Reagan was ready to ac*cept almost all Soviet suggestions, but he was not ready to make concessions on SDI. If he had known about the Soviet package beforehand, he probably would have refused to come to Reykjavik.

From the propaganda viewpoint, Mr. Reagan's position looks weaker. But the survival of humanity is too serious a matter to be judged from the viewpoint of propaganda. Mr. Reagan is preparing to break or cancel the ABM Treaty, which states clearly: "Each party undertakes not to develop, test or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, or mobile land-based." But the world is getting accustomed to the breaking and cancellation of treaties that have become disadvantageous to one country or another. The Soviet Union is no exception, as it showed in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

We talk and write of the huge cost of the programs of *SDI, of their ineffec*tiveness, about the egoism of the U.S. military-industrial complex. America has a right to get out of the ABM Treaty — but it seems strange to agree to destruction of the nuclear missile system while creating even more expensive systems of anti-missile space defense.

However, on a smaller scale, research on ABM systems is also being done in the Soviet Union. What if Soviet scientists and engineers had created, a few years ago, a cheaper and highly effective program of space-based ABMs? Would Soviet leaders have refused to develop this wonderful project, which would be able to protect the Soviet Union from all Western missiles and warheads?

Military technology has been developing rapidly. It is necessary to look for new compromises, tied neither to the SDI nor to the principle of parity.

I do not believe that with fewer missiles in the Soviet Union, American bombs will be falling on us.

Yet it is not enough to announce that we will never use nuclear weapons first. If missiles of the enemy are launched against Moscow and Leningrad, what should Soviet generals think when giving an order to destroy Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Rome, Paris and London? During an excavation of modern civilization, who would determine whose hand pressed the button?

The writer is a Soviet historian. This comment was adapted from an article in the Los Angeles Times.

Just Do as We Keep Saying, Not as We Can't Help Doing

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Did members of the Reagan administration ever go to school? How about some politicians, columnists or teachers who seem to think that the teaching of values in schools will remedy much of what ails America? My school-day recollections say otherwise. I was taught values.

The day began with a prayer. We pledged allegiance to the *flag* and sang "My Country 'tis of Thee," including the more religious of the verses. Once a week we had assemblies that began with a color guard (I carried the flag) and

MEANWHILE

more singing of patriotic songs. The boys wore ties, the girls white blouses and blue skirts and we were segregated by sex to be taught shop or cooking.

We were given no classes in sex education. We were told to eschew drugs because they were always addictive and usually fatal, an admonition that included marijuana. Patriotism was drilled into us and we had a class called "civics" in which we learned, among other things, about the communist menace and the wonders of our own democracy. We were graded for conduct, neatness *and even citizenship.*

We were taught, as I said, values.

Yet we were the generation that first turned to drugs in a big way; broke all kinds of barriers dealing with sex; provided the foot soldiers for the army that secured abortion as a right, that overturned laws banning the sale of contraceptives; lived together without benefit of marriage, and whose members now add to those awful divorce statistics.

None of that is necessarily proof that teaching values is worthless. The best that can be said for my anecdotal evidence is that teaching values did not make a significant difference: that greater, countervailing forces were at work. It may make us all feel warm and nostalgic to talk about the traditional family, but it was economic factors — not a lack of values — that sent women out of the home to work. You cannot set values down on the table at dinner time.

Nonetheless, from the four corners of the land comes a cry for the teaching of values. No one is quite sure what that would mean in a pluralistic society, but Americans all seem to want it.

They believe somehow that the teaching of values will set right much of what ails them. Among other things, they want prayer in the schools, as if words alone are a remedy. They forget, for instance, that many of the pregnant teen-agers of their recent but brief concern were mostly raised as churchgoers — or at least by churchgoers.

The same thing holds for the drug problem. Drugs are a problem, but for the addict not the only one. So is helplessness, despair, poverty — a bleak future in which the instant gratification of drugs (or having a child) may amount to the only gratification.

Eras take names, sometimes from popular culture (Jazz), sometimes from economic conditions (the Depression). Ours should be called the Placebo Generation. To fight everything from drugs to premarital pregnancies, we choose antiquated weapons and battle on a field of nostalgia. For the economic and social forces that are ripping the family apart, which have helped produce the feminist revolution and the disintegration of the poor family, the nostrums of yesterday are prescribed, not programs that could meet the needs of today.

Surely values are important. They *define who Americans are as a people.* But if values are not in consonance with the times, they become neglected and wither. The appalling divorce rate in the United States (the world's highest) was not produced because Americans, of all *the world's peoples, lack values, but by* economic and social circumstances that rendered those values less relevant.

Many married couples of yesteryear would have divorced if women had had recourse to the law and the job market. America is undergoing these and other changes, yet government policy ignores the underlying causes and exhorts people to act as if there were no problems.

My generation was taught values — values we still cherish. We want to stay married, but many of us don't. We want to supervise our kids, but often we can't. We want a drug-free environment, but we create one in which a white powder sometimes provides the only high. A *society that talks one way and acts an*other is obligated to answer a question from the very kids we want to be taught values: What, exactly, are our own?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Trap in Reykjavik?

Regarding the opinion column "For a Change, an American President Just Said No" (Oct. 15) by George F. Will:

General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's tactic is to seek substantive gain or, failing that, to use the lack of it as a platform in a well-orchestrated campaign to convince the West that a unique opportunity has been lost and that America is the guilty party..

The so-called summit meeting was not *a failure, but rather the endorsement of* measured negotiation: one step, not a sprint to short-term cosmetic gain.

The U.S. tactic demonstrates subtlety and patience, hallmarks of Soviet negotiating. So be it: The United States holds the cards and can afford the time, hence the intensity of the Soviet attempt to discredit the U.S. position.

Mr. Will is right. The Western media should not fall into the trap of amplifying the Soviet position, but should underline the Soviet frustration at their failure to gain concessions to weaken the U.S. defense capability.

JOHN M. SPAREY.
Geneva.

If Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev are sincere in their desire to reduce the number of nuclear missiles, the Strategic Defense Initiative need not obstruct their efforts. True, Mr. Gorbachev has good reason to be against a satellite anti-missile system, since a satellite designed to destroy missiles might also be used to destroy cities. The militarization of space — even with the best of intentions — is a provocation. It would only aggravate the arms race.

Yet Mr. Reagan may be right to want to protect his country from nuclear attack by means other than the simple threat of retaliation. In theory, at least, a missile defense is a good idea.

If the United States and the Soviet Union were to reduce the number of nuclear missiles in their arsenals substantially, a land-based defense system would suffice. Thus, Mr. Gorbachev's major objection could be met, while Mr. Reagan got the defense system he considers paramount to U.S. security. Meanwhile, the rest of the world could breathe more easily.

ROBERT SCHEIBER.
Paris.

The Trouble at UNESCO

The elation aroused by Amadour Mahtar M'Bow's announcement that he did not intend to "ask for a third term" as director-general of UNESCO is giving way to skepticism. Some newspapers now see lurking in the text of the statement the dogged hope of riding back into office on a deadlock in the choice of a successor. His claim to have long ago renounced any ambition for a third term is difficult to reconcile with resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League calling for his re-election, which could hardly have been adopted without his support.

If Mr. M'Bow truly wishes to step aside so as to allow UNESCO "to navigate in calmer waters," let him issue a further statement, perhaps borrowing from the message of the American general William Tecumseh Sherman to the 1884 Republican National Convention: Denying presidential aspirations, he said, "I will not accept if nominated and will not serve if elected."

JULIAN BEHRSTOCK.
Paris.

Come on now, you can't need material *so* badly as to print such vacuous nonsense as the inaccurate, biased letter of D. Diene, UNESCO's deputy assistant director-general for external relations (*"UNESCO Crisis: Blame the Iceberg, Not the Skipper," Oct. 2).* One need only read the West German press to experience the vast relief felt in the West at Mr. M'Bow's announcement that he would not stand again for the job as director-general of UNESCO.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON.
Vienna.

The Lessons of Nuremberg

Senator Christopher J. Dodd, in his enlightened column "Nuremberg: A Lesson About Passivity" *(Oct. 9),* not only reminds us of the 40th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials, which put Nazi inhumanity under world scrutiny, but also, with his father's words, puts his finger on the apathy of the governments of that era — even after learning of the genocide. When will the world learn?

ALEXANDER S. REINHARDT.
Lisbon.

How to Say 'Pariah'

Regarding "The Pariah Problem" by William Safire (Language, Oct. 13):

The word "pariah" is not pronounced PAR-ee-uh in India: The proper pronunciation is closer to pa-RYE-uh. It comes from the Tamil *parai,* pronounced with a short "ah," a slightly rolled "r," and a short "ai" sound. The vowel is very short, and the syllables are pronounced with equal stress.

The word refers to a ritual drum played by the Paraiyans of southern India. Though these people are of low-caste status, their drums were believed to be imbued with great power, and caste members traditionally have had an important role within the ritual structure of Hinduism in the region.

I do not know the origin of the alternative PAR-ee-uh, but suspect that it is an accented British English pronunciation left over from the Raj. What Mr. Safire terms a "new pronunciation" is more accurately the old pronunciation. Perhaps there would be less confusion if the word were spelled *paraiya* (the adjective), as it is in transliteration.

SALLY A. NOBLE.
London.

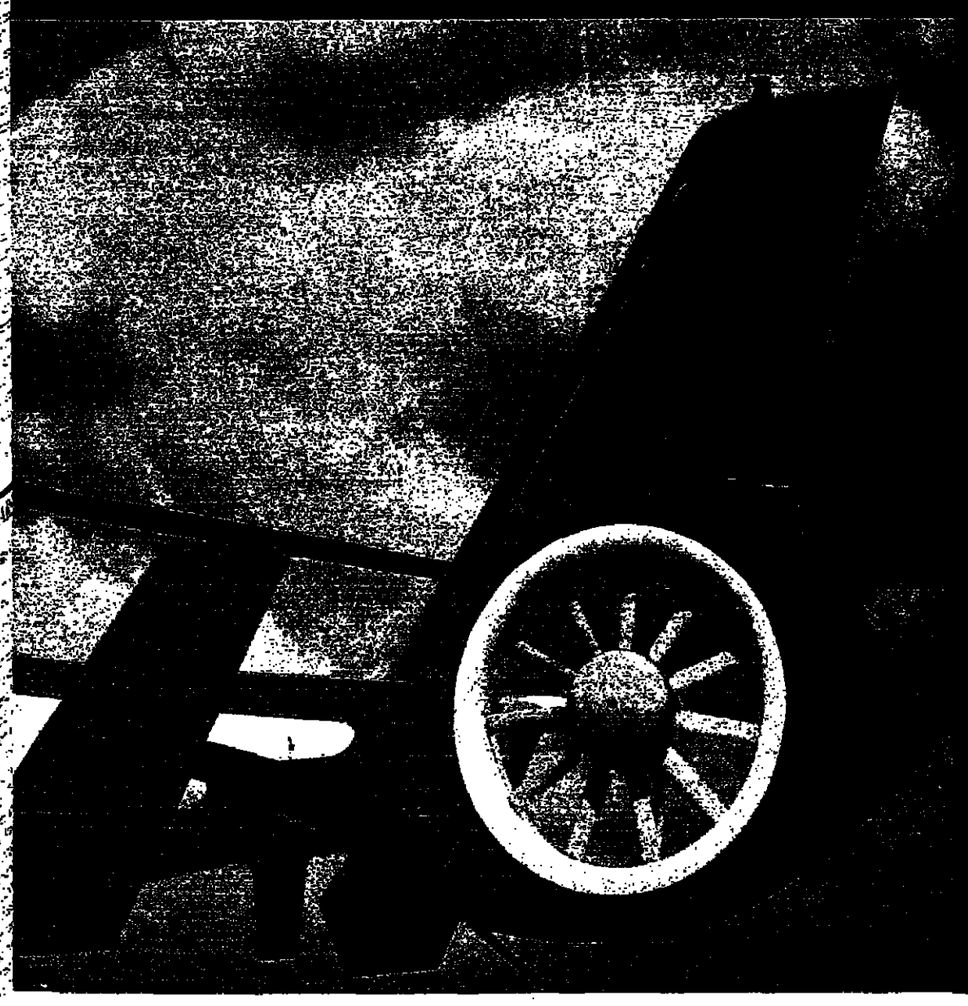
The Name of the Tool

"Worker adjusts valve on gas pipeline in Algeria," says the caption under a photograph in your Oct. 2 editions. If you don't know the difference between a valve and an oxygen-acetylene pipe cutoff tool, you had better get someone to advise you. My consulting rates are available on request.

WARREN O. CARLSON.
Muscat, Oman.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

How to save a drowning man in a 35-knot crosswind



Rescue work at sea is seldom done in fine weather and calm seas. That's why the United States Coast Guard demands stringent requirements for their helicopters, including stability in flight – even in strong crosswinds – and protection against potential tail-rotor accident hazards.
To meet the Coast Guard's challenge Aerospatiale used its innovative "fenestron" technology. Advanced technology first introduced in the Gazelle in 1966, technology which has consistently proven performance, stability, safety and reliability.
This proven technology has caught the interest of the U.S. Army. The "fenestron" has been requested in the specifications for the Army's next generation helicopter... the LHX. As we see it, advanced technology is synonymous with increased operational safety and reliability. This means adapting leading-edge technology to satisfy our customer's needs, which is one reason why the U.S.C.G. as well as fire departments, police units, hospitals, armed forces, and VIPs the world over place their trust in Aerospatiale... the world's leading helicopter exporter.

aerospatiale.

aerospatiale

U.S. Weighs Response To Soviet Expulsions

By Patricia Wilson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The White House expressed outrage Monday at the Soviet expulsion of five U.S. diplomats from Moscow as officials considered a possible response.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the United States rejected Moscow's contention that the five had engaged in activities "incompatible with their official status," a euphemism for spying.

"We're reviewing our options as to what we might do," he said. "We will examine the situation and take appropriate action. We reject the Soviet contention and view it as unjustified action based on unfounded allegations."

Mr. Speakes said the U.S. Embassy in Moscow had protested when told of the expulsion order Sunday but that no written protest had been lodged.

"Nevertheless, we are upset, outraged and chagrined," he said.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Sunday that Washington would take some action, but both he and Mr. Speakes refused to discuss what options were under consideration.

Moscow's expulsion came after the United States ordered 25 Soviet officials at the United Nations to leave the country, but Mr. Speakes declined to describe the Soviet action as a retaliation.

"I don't think we can make that judgment," Mr. Speakes said. "As far as we are concerned our action at the UN stands on its own. We hope that this does not represent Soviet retaliation."

■ Moscow Sends Signal

The Soviet Union signaled Monday that it expected the expulsion of the five U.S. diplomats to put an end to its dispute with the United States, Reuters reported.

Diplomats said the low-key treatment by Soviet news organizations of the expulsions indicated that the Kremlin did not want to dramatize the affair.

Soviet sources said Moscow felt that Sunday's move was a justified but moderate reaction to the U.S. decision to insist on the withdrawal of 25 Soviet officials in New York.

But the sources indicated that if the Reagan administration responded by expelling Soviet diplomats from the embassy in Washington, Moscow would not hesitate to take further action.

CRASH: *Mozambique Leader Dies*

(Continued from page 1)

eign Minister Joaquim Chissano and the minister of planning, Mario Machungo, are said by analysts in Maputo to be likely contenders for Mozambique's presidency. Speculation over a successor was rarely voiced before Mr. Machel's death.

The Mozambican Embassy in Lusaka said two cabinet ministers, Transport Minister Alcantara Santos and Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Carlos Lopo, were among the passengers.

South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, toured the area of the crash on a hilltop just inside South African territory in the so-called tribal homeland of Kangwane on Monday.

"Without Machel," he said in reference to Mozambique's civil war, "one is concerned that conflict will escalate."

South Africa, eager to avoid accusations that it played a role in the crash, said foreign aviation experts would be welcome to assist in any investigations.

[The plane was broken in two with debris scattered across the barren hillside, Reuters reported from Mabuzini, South Africa.

[Witnesses said Mr. Machel's body was the first to be removed in a coffin.]

Foreign Minister Botha invited Mozambican representatives to inspect the site of the accident in an apparent attempt to pre-empt accusations of foul play either by South Africa or by the Mozambique National Resistance.

The Soviet Union was a principle ally of Mr. Machel during his days as a guerrilla commander before independence from Portugal. Moscow has since supplied military equipment, including combat helicopters to Mozambique.

But Mr. Machel had turned increasingly to the West in the quest for capital to shore up a battered economy and military expertise to combat the nation's 10-year rebellion.

Last year, Mr. Machel paid his first visit to the United States and his country joined the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

A combination of South African military and economic pressure forced Mr. Machel to sign a nonaggression pact with South Africa on March 16, 1984, in the hope that his withdrawal of support for the African National Congress would, under the terms of the treaty, sever Pretoria's support for the Mozambique National Resistance.

The nonaggression treaty earned Mr. Machel the opprobrium of black African allies, but his aides depicted it as a matter of survival.

Since its inception, however, the security accord has been beset with problems. Mozambique has accused South Africa of continuing to support the rebels, while Pretoria has, with increasing stridency in recent weeks, accused Mozambique of renewing its backing for guerrillas from the African National Congress.

Earlier this month, six white South African soldiers were injured in a land mine explosion in eastern South Africa, near the border with Mozambique. Pretoria said the mine had been planted by Mozambique-based insurgents from the African National Congress.

In a mounting war of nerves, South Africa announced a retaliatory plan to expel tens of thousands of Mozambican workers whose remittances are a vital source of foreign exchange for Mozambique.

Defense Minister Malan said then that Mozambique seemed to be tottering on the verge of collapse. The Mozambique National Resistance reported a widespread campaign in several parts of the country, prompting speculation among commentators here that Pretoria was again exerting economic and military pressure on Mr. Machel to force him into abandoning all support for the African National Congress.

According to reports by rebel spokesmen and by travelers in Mozambique, the Mozambique National Resistance has recently attacked and occupied a string of Mozambican towns and has blown up some rail links to Maputo.

The meeting Mr. Machel attended in northern Zambia was apparently called to discuss the possibility of reopening Angola's Benguela Railroad, closed for a decade because of attacks by South African-backed Angolan rebels led by Jonas Savimbi. The railway starts in Zaire, and a Zairean diplomat traveling on Mr. Machel's plane was said to be among the dead.

In Pretoria, President Botha sent a message of condolences Monday to Mr. Machel's family, saying South Africa had lost an influential ally.

■ U.S. Sends Condolences

The White House extended the condolences of the American people Monday to the government and people of Mozambique over the death of Mr. Machel, United Press International reported from Washington.

"President Machel led his people with courage and unfailing determination in the long struggle for Mozambique's independence and nonalignment," the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in a statement.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a message of condolence and the Foreign Office praised Mr. Machel's ceaseless efforts to bring peace to southern Africa, The Associated Press reported.

Hermann J. Knippertz/The Associated Press

NEPAL LEADER IN BONN — King Birendra of Nepal, right, reviewed the honor guard Monday with President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany after arriving at his residence for a three-day visit.

GM: *South Africa Pullout Planned*

(Continued from page 1)

last 17 months, including General Electric Co., Bell & Howell Co., Carnation Co. and PepsiCo.

General Motors had increasingly contested South Africa's apartheid policy in recent months. Earlier this year, it offered to pay the legal fees of any black employees in Port Elizabeth who violated the law by swimming at the city's beaches.

Arvid Jouppi, an auto analyst, said he believes the GM move may be linked to the recent adoption by the U.S. Congress of sanctions against South Africa.

The company had been "torn between two things," Mr. Jouppi said. One was "job creation in South Africa, which they felt justified them in operating in the apartheid situation, and the other was that GM should, being a worldwide corporate citizen, not be there at all."

"I would presume that GM decided to take the national position rather than hold to its older position to create good jobs there," Mr. Jouppi said.

Robert White, the head of General Motors Corp. in South Africa, said the decision to pull out of the country will not cause any employees to lose their jobs.

For the first nine months of 1986, GM's vehicle sales totaled 10,507 for a 7.9 percent share of the South African market.

Sales in 1985 were about $230 million, less than 1 percent of the company's $96.4 billion sales worldwide. *(Reuters, UPI)*

Embassy in San Salvador Is Sinking, U.S. Aide Says

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, heavily damaged by the Oct. 10 earthquake, is sinking into its underground parking lot at the rate of half an inch a day, according to Ronald I. Spiers, U.S. undersecretary of state for management. He said the building would have to be replaced at a cost of $70 million.

"It's a total loss," Mr. Spiers said last week after a one-day visit by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to inspect the earthquake damage in San Salvador. Mr. Spiers said the quake had cut through two of the building's main supporting pillars and cracked two others, causing the main beams to sag.

TRIAL: *Hasenfus Accused*

(Continued from page 1)

charges, which often have been raised since the tribunals began in 1983, have been unsuccessful.

A former U.S. attorney general, Griffin B. Bell, also has been retained by the family and is expected here in the next few days. Because of Nicaraguan law requiring lawyers to be registered with the courts, he will serve as Mr. Sotelo's adviser.

With a conviction rate of more than 90 percent, the Popular Anti-Somocista Tribunal was considered almost certain to find Mr. Hasenfus guilty in what authorities said would be an expeditious trial.

He could be sentenced to 30 years in prison for his role in role in the supply operation. But President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has acknowledged the possibility of a subsequent pardon that would get Mr. Hasenfus home for Christmas, saying the Sandinist revolution is "generous."

Mr. Hasenfus has acknowledged his role in the supply operation. He said in a U.S. television interview broadcast Sunday night that he believed he was working for the Central Intelligence Agency when he agreed to take part in the flights.

Mr. Hasenfus has provided the Nicaraguan authorities with details about how the resupply operation worked.

ISRAEL: *Shamir Returns to Power*

(Continued from page 1)

inflation in most Western nations is in low single digits.

Mr. Shamir, 71, succeeded Menachem Begin as prime minister in 1983 and served 11 months. He stepped down after Labor defeated the Likud in the 1984 national election.

Because neither bloc could muster the votes to forge a Knesset majority, they agreed to the rotation agreement whereby Mr. Peres would serve as prime minister for 25 months followed by Mr. Shamir for the same period.

The first 25-month period was one of political popularity for Mr. Peres; he was widely credited with correcting Israel's most severe economic ills and extricating Israeli troops from Lebanon.

While Mr. Shamir's speech Monday went over well with his Labor critics, it appeared certain to leave the rightists in his own political bloc dissatisfied. Beyond a reference to "the supreme value of settlement throughout eretz Israel," there was no specific commitment to build the 26 new Jewish settlements that many on the right are advocating.

He also endorsed the prospect of renewing diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and East European nations without the precondition that Moscow first agree to the unimpeded emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. Many in his own party advocate such a precondition.

The rotation was held up for a week for additional negotiations with Mr. Peres.

He insisted that the new government name one of his top aides ambassador to the United States and that Mr. Shamir not reinstate Yitzhak Modai to the cabinet. As finance and later justice minister, Mr. Modai had publicly denigrated Mr. Peres's performance as prime minister.

The new 25-member cabinet includes Mr. Modai as minister without portfolio.

The only other major change is the dropping of the health minister, Mordechai Gur, a Labor leader who said he would not serve under Mr. Shamir because of allegations the new prime minister had approved the cover-up of the deaths of two suspected Arab hijackers at the hands of Israeli secret service agents in 1984.

Mr. Gur was replaced by another Labor party member, Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino, the cabinet's sole woman member.

PEAT: *Ireland's Harvest*

(Continued from page 1)

years one thing about the American cousins who come visiting.

"They all want to see the bog," he said. "They're intrigued. We're survivors because of it."

He can show them the 10-foot-wide (three-meter-wide) antlers of the giant Irish elk, a creature that became extinct more than 10,000 years ago, that he found cutting in the bog one day. "Looks like it fell over dead," he said.

Specialists now study the old turf's life, noting the ancient roads uncovered that led as straight as autobahns to the monasteries that once protected the culture.

Two American professors, George and Sharon Bohn Gmelch, have noted how the patterns of turf ashes were once read as omens, and if the fire ever went out, the family would lose their souls, according to old beliefs. They found the bog "the country's most verbally abused feature" — quite a discovery in garrulous Ireland, a conclusion based on such facts as a description of a country bumpkin as a "bog trotter," and a fool as a "sod."

BLACKS: *Turnout Crucial in U.S.*

(Continued from page 1)

make up 27 percent of the eligible voters and have a 75-percent registration rate.

A Republican drive to purge Louisiana voting rolls of ineligible voters has offended local sensibilities and prompted accusations as far away as Washington. As a result of the drive, state election officials said 37,000 voters, more than three-quarters of them blacks, found they were not listed when they went to vote in the Sept. 27 Senate primary.

Two weeks ago, the Democratic National Committee filed a $10-million lawsuit against the Republican National Committee. The suit charges that the Republican drive, which also is being carried out in several other states, was really an attempt to "harass, intimidate and improperly challenge" blacks.

The Republicans said they sought only to reduce voting fraud by eliminating dead or nonexistent voters from the polls.

"Whatever the intention, they may have hurt their own cause because black folks here are really angry," said Ruall Cook, who had to vote by affidavit last month after her name was removed from the rolls. "If anything, it's made me more determined to vote and to see that other blacks do likewise."

Nationally, the number of black registered voters increased from 9.8 million in 1980 to 12.2 million in 1984. Various voter registration drives could add 1.5 million blacks to the rolls for this year's elections.

A large black turnout is considered important to Democratic fortunes around the country. It is considered so crucial in the close Senate race in North Carolina that the Democratic candidate, Terry Sanford, brought in the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson to help ease tensions between blacks and the Sanford camp.

The polls have shown Mr. Sanford, a former governor, trailing slightly behind his opponent, Senator James T. Broyhill, whose bid for the seat was bolstered by his appointment to succeed Senator John P. East after Mr. East died last summer.

North Carolina's black leaders had said that Mr. Sanford and other Democrats were not heeding blacks' concerns. But Mr. Jackson reminded them that Mr. Sanford had been moderate on racial issues when most Southern governors were staunch segregationists.

Aquino Plans Visit to China

Reuters

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines has accepted an invitation to visit China next year, Tian Jiyun, a Chinese vice prime minister, said Monday.

BUSINESS IN EUROPE

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TECHNOLOGY: *Soviet Seeks East Bloc Self-Sufficiency in Computers*

(Continued from page 1)

eration is limited by the West's embargoes on export of high technology to Communist countries as well as by the East's shortages of funds for imports. Increasingly, Moscow is demanding that its allies turn their attention to a joint socialist effort to match the West's technology, rather than simply seeking to buy or copy it.

For the Soviet Union, the drive for technological development poses a fundamental challenge to its economic leadership of the East bloc. The reason is that for the first time since World War II, East European economic growth is not triggered by steadily increasing supplies of Soviet oil and other raw materials.

In fact, with supplies of energy limited and Soviet deliveries to Eastern Europe frozen, these nations must find other ways to increase production other than simply building more factories.

Planners believe the new technologies, which make existing factories work more efficiently, are the answer. But if Eastern Europe develops this new engine of growth independently of the Soviet Union, Moscow could lose one of its principal levers of control in the region.

Moreover, without large and steady East European supplies of new computers and machinery, the Russians have no chance of closing their own technological gap with the West.

Interviews with East European managers suggest that the Russians soak up 30 to 60 percent of the production of the existing high technology factories in Eastern Europe.

Until now, attempts by the Russians to organize joint East bloc development projects in high technology have largely flopped. As an example, Western experts point to the Ryad program for building computers, which has been in effect for a number of years.

That computer cooperation agreement was intended to make the East bloc's production of computers efficient by designating areas of specialization for each nation.

The Soviet Union reserved the bulk of the production of large computers, with its strategic importance, for itself, with a slice turned over to East Germany. Bulgaria was supposed to specialize in disk drives and tape memories, Hungary in floppy disks, Czechoslovakia in graphics and Poland in printers.

Almost no one is satisfied with the result.

"The Bulgarians make disk drives, but people refuse to buy them," said Mr. Renyi. "They are not reliable enough, not good enough and not competitive" in price.

"The Poles produce printers and nobody wants those printers," he said. "You get the Polish printer for the same price" as a Western-made Epson, he said, "but it is unreliable and there are no spare parts. There should be better cooperation."

Polish Central Photograph Agency

A personal computer made in Poland, using components from East Germany, at an electric plant in Wroclaw, Poland, is an example of technology specialization in the Soviet bloc.

Despite the plan to specialize, almost every East European country, as well as the Soviet Union, is now producing or planning to produce its own personal computer. All are eight-bit models with only 64 kilobytes of memory. By Western standards, such models are badly outdated, and they typically cost twice as much as equivalent computers on the U.S. market.

It seems unsurprising that the organization of a technology-development program has emerged as the dominant element of Mr. Gorbachev's policy toward the East Europeans, whose reaction has ranged from relief to dismay.

East European countries that have largely linked the destiny of their economies to Soviet development, such as Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, have welcomed what they see as their only real opportunity to develop new technologies. Poland, impoverished and still afflicted by huge debt and Western sanctions, has little to lose, as does Romania.

But for East Germany and Hungary, the only two East European countries that have come near to matching recent Western technological development, the Soviet demands could be disastrous.

"The East Germans think this is all bad news," said a Western diplomat in East Berlin. "It is a way for the others to prey on their success and reduce them to the lowest common denominator of the Poles."

The concrete form of the Soviet plan for "joint cooperation" in technology is set by the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Development, a document signed in December by the Soviet Union and its six East European allies in Comecon, the Soviet bloc economic grouping.

In addition, each East European country has signed a separate long-term agreement with Moscow that sets deadlines for the upgrading of important technological products to Western standards.

For Czechoslovakia, for example, the agreement covers 15 machine products exported to the Soviet Union. It specifies the year, up to 2000, when the products must match Western quality.

"It's not a positive stance to stimulate science and technology as much as a mechanism to require and define how Czechoslovakia is going to build, design and pay for new technology in the Soviet Union," said a Western diplomat in Prague, echoing a common evaluation of the comprehensive program by Western experts.

Many officials and experts are deeply skeptical that the highly bureaucratic organization of the program can work. They hint that the comprehensive program has already gotten off to a slow start.

A Czechoslovak press report in August complained that of all the research projects Prague has planned for the next five years, only one-third were likely to yield results that "attain the world top technical level."

Meanwhile, participation in the Soviet-led program, which was nominally optional for each country, has varied widely. Czechoslovakia signed up for two-thirds of the planned projects. But Hungarian officials said they planned to join only about one-third and that no changes would be made in the country's investment program as a result.

President Nicolae Ceaucescu of Romania, the East bloc's maverick, openly criticized the joint program shortly after it was adopted for failing to address Romania's priority of increasing its raw material and energy supplies.

East Germany seems equally reluctant. Although the country has the most advanced robot industry in the East bloc, East Berlin declined to join Comecon's robot manufacturing association established as one of the program's showcases.

As the Soviet-designed technology program moves forward, East Germany, Hungary and even Poland have parallel high technology development efforts under way in various fields. In many cases, they are linked to trade with the West rather than with the East.

Government officials express little hope that they can bridge the technological gap through Western trade because of Western embargoes. Hungarian software writers are finding that they are selling programs in the West for computers they could not easily import to Hungary because of Western restrictions.

Polish officials readily recall the 1970s, when the country borrowed billions of dollars from the West to buy new machines for its industry, only to see its economy collapse shortly afterward.

"Poland was not sold the newest technology," said Konrad Tot, the chief of Poland's Office of High Technology. "There was always a certain point where the Western partner held back."

Planners in most East European countries hope a mix of contacts with East and West, combined with independent efforts, will eventually allow them to retool industries.

Some experts, however, fear a very different outcome: that neither the Soviet-led drive for technology nor cooperation with Western partners will offer Eastern Europe a real opportunity to meet its own economic needs.

هكذا من الأصل

ARTS / LEISURE

agerfeld Puts hanel Suit n The Shade

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

ARIS — There is virtually thing left of the little Chanel except the label. In his effort to te the house's image, Karl Lad has gone really loose and d up with anything and every- including hard to believe am ruffles.

t the collection, a tribute to rfeld's versatility, included very good fashion, especially the high-waisted, pencil-slim es, topped by neatly cropped ros. Those came up in navy e wool for daytime with the our version long black se- ed siren sheaths, topped by white sequin boleros.

agerfeld signalled the new Cha- spirit with an opening of T- s and sailor denim pants. The irts had "No 5" — Chanel's ous perfume — written across hest. The old Chanel suit as we it came up here and there, but as short and sexy, with boxy ets and skirts well above the s. The best one was the quiet- ne — solid navy including the ding. But clearly, Lagerfeld no er believes in the old Chanel ic. He has made such a success this house that he obviously is not be bound by tradition more.

hat was left were all the fam- Chanel symbols — the gold ns, the gold buttons and the e camellias on which Lagerfeld literally cornered the market.

agerfeld offered a lot in ex- ge for the staid old Chanel ge, some good and some bad. whole denim group was enter- ing and Lagerfeld cleverly ed denim with stripes and flow- The black and white striped s were also a strong group. The suit, with long, cutaway jacket gold buttons, was another win-

ut by the time Lagerfeld parad- multicolor quilted boleros over bustier dresses, one had for- en this was a Chanel show. his was a good and lively collec- *proving that Lagerfeld is as* fortable at Chanel's as he is at di's. *One has the feeling that at* of these houses, he has a struc- d, wonderful organization be- hind him — which may not be the case with his own house, KL.

Lagerfeld, who has a five-year contract with Maurice Biderman Industries (started Jan.1, 1984), said:"KL is still being broken in. The most difficult thing is to give this house a soul. I'm trying."

Givenchy is a rare French designer who has a direct line to American customers. His collection, which was totally geared to hot American summers, was full of light fabrics and bright colors. Givenchy turned up some of the most conservative but beautifully cut suits in Paris — with a slight fit in the front and a looser back. Many were prettied up with big white collars and cuffs.

The long series of no-story dresses, in crêpe de Chine printed in English garden florals, had neat, scooped-out necklines and strongly belted waists.

Some designers have a hard time making a cocktail dress. Tan Giudicelli does nothing but that with great personal flair. His collection ran the whole gamut, from the little black dress to wilder draped taffetas over lace petticoats. A live spirit, Giudicelli also played around with panniers and crinolines, made out of dotted or flowered taffetas. Surrealist designs included a dress which looked litke a teapot and another with a front pillow embroidered with a mask. Giudicelli calls them: "My follies."

The house of Christian Dior is still trying hard to give a style to its ready-to-wear without much result. There was nothing wrong with the collection shown Monday except that all these nice clothes were perfectly unmemorable.

The best moments were all the knits designed, according to Bernard Arnault, Dior's president, by Françoise Leroy-Beaulieu who is also responsible for Dior's accessories. The prettiest were the simple beige, Aran-sweater-like tunics with lion's paws embroidered down their fronts.

Speculation is still raging after the visit of Les Wexner, the powerful president of The Limited stores, to the Enrico Coveri collection. Coveri, who claimed he hardly knows Wexner, said he did not wish to be associated with the low-priced The Limited stores — but that he would not mind being part of the chic Henri Bendel store, which Wexner recently bought.

PARIS FASHION

Photographs by Jean-Marc Labecoulin

At Chanel, sequined silver sheath . . .

. . . hard to believe ruffles . . .

. . . and short, sexy suit.

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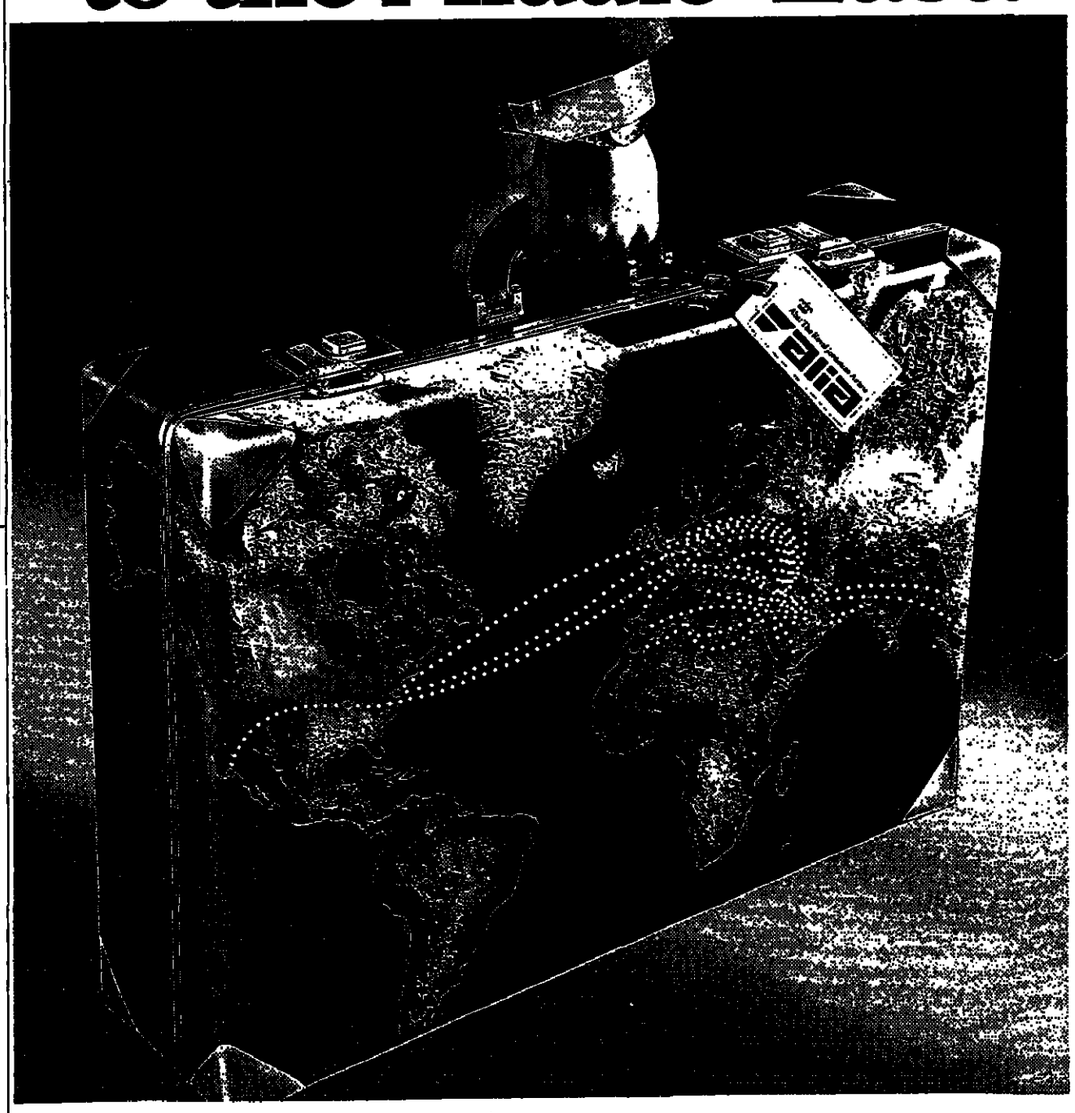

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Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
CinGE	101053	27¾	27⅝	27½	— ⅛
Trnwld s	43570	35⅝	32½	35¼	+2¾
USX	39696	27	25¾	27	+1
Goodyr	19873	41⅜	39½	40¼	—1¼
AT&T	16134	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ¼
IBM	14847	121¼	119⅝	120¼	—1⅜
ChWst n	11335	19⅞	19¼	19¾	— ⅜
Xerox	10229	54⅞	53¾	54⅛	— ¾
Enron	9395	44⅛	39⅝	40½	—3⅞
Zayre s	9308	23½	21	22¾	+1½
LuckyS	9242	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+ ½
PSInd	8949	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
AldStr s	8759	67½	66½	66¾	+ ½
UCarb s	8194	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜
MtgRty	8161	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	91.32	— 0.08
Utilities	92.40	Unch.
Industrials	90.23	— 0.17

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	109,010,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	145,831,450
Amex 4 p.m. volume	7,040,000
Amex prev. cons. close	8,410,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	78,460,600
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	91,080,500
NYSE volume up	27,555,250
NYSE volume down	64,728,940
Amex volume up	1,843,750
Amex volume down	3,774,350
OTC volume up	16,677,762
OTC volume down	34,336,307

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	447	696
Declined	1111	828
Unchanged	412	482
Total issues	1970	2006
New Highs	21	39
New Lows	23	15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	136.02	135.49	136.02	— 1.46
Industrials	155.91	155.22	155.71	— 1.63
Transp.	118.86	118.41	118.84	— 1.24
Utilities	72.78	72.49	72.78	— 0.80
Finance	142.93	142.66	142.91	— 1.70

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Oct. 17	209,337	398,123	943
Oct. 16	247,418	466,241	1,104
Oct. 15	226,552	440,735	619
Oct. 14	200,338	448,248	751
Oct. 13	125,814	257,789	1,136

*Included in the sales figures

Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1821.29	1826.63	1793.87	1811.02	— 26.02
Trans	821.25	823.00	806.50	815.25	— 8.63
Util	200.31	200.94	197.32	199.33	— 1.72
Comp	720.98	722.95	709.53	716.65	— 8.90

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	211	254
Declined	341	270
Unchanged	215	247
Total Issues	767	771
New Highs	4	6
New Lows	17	10

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	264.96	260.42	261.83	— 3.13
Transp.	200.56	197.29	198.85	— 1.59
Utilities	111.06	109.12	109.64	— 1.42
Finance	27.54	27.05	27.15	— 0.39
SP 500	238.84	234.78	235.97	— 2.87
SP 100	—	—	222.36	— 2.56

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	353.51	— 2.21	354.05	287.71
Industrials	349.34	— 2.28	348.99	289.72
Finance	476.61	— 3.21	480.97	379.15
Insurance	430.97	— 2.39	432.12	343.46
Utilities	322.66	— 1.20	323.06	271.46
Banks	408.40	— 2.08	407.26	310.98
Transp.	335.97	— 1.19	329.13	261.77

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	719	986
Declined	1,240	1,153
Unchanged	2,477	2,299
Total Issues	4,436	4,438

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	4513	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Hasbr s	3729	24¼	21¾	21¾	—3⅛
BAT	3111	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
AtlsCM	2843	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
EchoB g	2820	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅜
WangB	1860	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
AOI n	1626	2¾	2⅞	2½	
TIE	1484	3	2⅞	3	
Alfin s	1138	18⅝	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
TexAir	1109	34¼	33⅝	34	— ⅛
HmeGp	1098	20½	19⅞	20¼	+1
LorTel n	1095	19⅝	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
PGEpfT	1094	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Srvisco	997	29½	29¼	29¼	+⅛
NYTme s	873	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	— ¼

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
263.26	260.93	261.31	— 1.85

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Tumbles in Dull Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Monday in dull trading hurt by a weaker bond market and sell programs.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed 43.87 points last week, fell 26.02 to 1,811.02.

Losing issues outnumbered gainers by nearly 3-1 among the NYSE issues traded.

Broad-market indexes also retreated. The New York Stock Exchange composite index fell 1.46 to 136.02. The price of an average share dropped 39 cents. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 2.87 to 235.97.

Just over 109 million shares changed hands, down from the more than 124 million shares traded on Friday.

Prices fell in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

"We had a very good market last week, and it simply ran out of steam," said Ralph Acampora, chief technical analyst at Kidder, Peabody. Mr. Acampora said that the market's strength was not broad enough to sustain a major advance.

From the opening bell, the December stock-index futures contract traded at a steep discount to cash equities, making it profitable for arbitrageurs to buy the futures contracts and sell the stocks.

"Sell programs hit the market pretty hard," Mr. Acampora said. He also cited a weaker energy sector, the continued slide in IBM and lower bond prices as reasons for weaker stock prices.

Analysts said that the lower bond prices reflected anxiety about the market's ability to absorb the new supplies of securities that the Treasury plans to auction between now and early November.

"The Dow is still above 1,800, but the market is still dealing with a lot of crosscurrents," said Eldon Grimm, market analyst at Birr, Wilson.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing ⅛ to 27½.

Transworld followed, advancing 2⅜ to 35¼ amid rumors that its former president, Charles Bradshaw, is interested in buying the company.

USX was third, rising 1 to 27 amid reports the company plans to spin off its Yates oil field assets into a master limited partnership to increase its stock price above the $31 a share that the New York investor, Carl C. Icahn, has offered for it.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber fell 1⅛ to 40⅜ on volume of about 2 million shares. The stock climbed last week amid takeover speculation, but nothing materialized over the weekend.

Among other issues affected by takeover speculation, CPC International climbed 3⅛ to 74⅛ and E.F. Hutton rose 1 to 46⅜.

Ryan Homes, the target of a hostile takeover bid by NV Homes, advanced 1½ to 48⅜. Ryan said it was discussing alternatives with one or more other parties.

AT&T fell ¼ to 23¾. The company said Friday that it may take a substantial fourth-quarter charge for cuts in staff and facilities.

IBM fell 1⅜ to 120¼. Among other blue chips, Union Carbide rose ⅜ to 21½, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing slid 2½ to 105 and American Express fell 1⅛ to 57¼.

Zayre Stores jumped 1½ to 22¾. The retailer said that it plans to buy back as many as three million common shares.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA (ENEL)

$ US 400.000.000
FLOATING RATE NOTES
DUE 1987

For the six months, October 9, 1986 to April 9, 1987 the rate of interest has been fixed at 6 1/8 % P.A.

The interest due on April 9, 1987 against coupon nr 14 will be $ US 154.83 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360.

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
26½	14⅝	AAR s	.44	1.9	18	143	24	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
30	21¾	ADT	.92	3.5		91	26½	26	26	— ¼
33	13½	AFG s	.08I	.3	14	423	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ⅝
25⅝	13⅝	AGS			13	23	19	18¾	18¾	
15	9⅝	AMCA				256	1	10¼	10¼	— ¼
62⅛	38	AMR			15	3633	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜	— ⅛
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.3		6	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9¼	APL			7	42	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
16⅜	10	ARX	.71t	6.3	11	78	11⅜	11	11¼	
41½	28⅝	ASA	2.00a	5.3		750	37⅝	36¾	37⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	9⅝	AVX		3.0		134	18½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
32	23⅝	AZP	2.72	9.3	8	1958	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
55	28	AbtLb s	.84	1.9	19	3609	43½	42½	43⅛	— ⅜
32	22½	AccoWd	.56	2.2	17	12	26	26	26	— ¼
14⅝	9	AcmeC	.40	3.8		65	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
9⅛	6¼	AcmeE	.32b	5.0	14	126	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	17¼	AdaEx	1.90e	9.5		107	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
33⅜	17⅝	AdmMl	.40	1.6	12	7	24⅝	24½	24½	
20⅜	12⅛	AdvSys	1.45t	10.4	13	31	14	13⅞	14	
32⅝	12⅝	AMD				2856	14	13¼	13½	— ⅜

(Continued on next left-hand page)

istics Index
prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.13
highs/lows	P.10	Fltng rate notes	P.15
prices	P. 8	Gold markets	P. 9
highs/lows	P.10	Interest rates	P. 9
on stocks	P.14	Market summary	P. 8
ncy rates	P. 9	Options	P.10
odities	P.10	OTC stock	P.15
ends	P.10	Other markets	P.16

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
ESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1986 **

Dow Index Falls 26.02. Page 8

4 P.M. PRICES DOWN

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Political Turmoil in Seoul Leaves Investors Cautious

By MOON IHLWAN
Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's stock market has been hard hit by the recent political crisis in which an opposition member of parliament was arrested after being accused of supporting North Korea. But bankers and stockbrokers said at other financial markets had shown little reaction to the spute between ruling and opposition politicians, which had en widely expected following the expiration of a political truce lled for the Asia Games that ended this month.

On Monday, share prices closed higher but volume fell sharply the political uncertainty continued, brokers said. Volume was 9 million shares, up from 6.7 illion shares traded in Saturay's half-day session, but own sharply from the 15.3 illion shares traded on Friay.

"The political confrontation worked as a psychological detonator."

The composite index of the oul stock market rose 3.47 londay to 241.74 on news at the opposition New Ko-a Democratic Party had agreed to resume parliamentary busiss following the arrest last week of Yoo Sung Hwan, an pposition legislator.

The index had fallen nearly 15 points last week to close at 38.27 in response to the government's announcement that it lanned to charge Mr. Yoo with violating the national security w, which carries a maximum penalty of death.

Mr. Yoo said in the National Assembly last week that South orea should put more emphasis on unifying the peninsula than n anti-communism. The government contends that such rearks constitute support for North Korea.

The legislator was taken into custody Friday after police ormed the parliament to block opposition members from entering, allowing the ruling Democratic Justice Party to vote unilaterly to lift Mr. Yoo's immunity from prosecution.

Trading was thin on Monday and brokers said that the belief at share prices had hit bottom had prompted sellers to quote gher prices. Most private investors, the brokers said, took a ait-and-see attitude.

BROKERS said they believed that the market would remain susceptible to political developments, particularly because it already is depressed by three other major factors — ntinuing restrictions on credit-buying by institutions, scheduled rights issues by several companies and a plan to increase the ce value of all listed stocks by next year to a minimum 5,000 on ($5.73) from 500 won to 1,000 won.

"The three factors have been pulling down share prices since ly 29, when the composite index peaked at 274.20 and the cent political crisis was just accelerating the fall," said Bill oops of Vickers da Costa.

"The political confrontation worked as a psychological detonator," said George Long of W.I. Carr Overseas Ltd. But he serted that the recent political crisis had been reflected on the arket and that investors would no longer be panicky, although ey would closely follow developments.

Brokers and foreign bankers said they saw no change in the erall economic climate since the start of the confrontation.

Those contacted said that they were confident about the overnment's economic management and said that its projection more than 9-percent growth rate for gross national product ould likely to be comfortably met. GNP measures the total lue of a nation's goods and services, including income from reign investments.

The brokers and bankers said that with low oil prices, a strong

See SEOUL, Page 13

King Fahd Presses Kuwait

Saudi's Aim Is OPEC Accord

United Press International

GENEVA — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia intervened personally in the stalemated OPEC talks Monday in an attempt to persuade the divided oil cartel to agree to a compromise extending production controls until the end of the year.

In Riyadh, the official Saudi news agency reported that King Fahd was contacting leaders of other Gulf nations after the 13 oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries again failed to reach a production accord to bolster oil prices. It was their 15th day of negotiations.

Delegates at the Geneva conference said the Saudi ruler would concentrate his efforts on the Emir of Kuwait. Kuwait is holding up agreement by demanding a 10-percent increase in output as part of a new temporary production ceiling.

The Saudis have proposed raising OPEC's two-month ceiling, which expires Oct. 31, by 200,000 barrels to 17 million barrels a day and sharing the increase among Kuwait, Ecuador, Gabon and Qatar.

Nigeria, Venezuela and Iran were among the OPEC producers who rejected special treatment for Kuwait. But Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said he insisted that Kuwait's output be raised by 90,000 barrels to 990,000 barrels a day.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said after a morning session of the OPEC ministers that "not much" progress was made. There was no indication when another full session would be held.

On world markets, Britain's North Sea Brent rose by 35 cents to $14.10 a barrel and West Texas intermediate — the key U.S. crude — by 45 cents to $15 a barrel.

Traders clearly expect a new temporary agreement before the current output ceiling expires Oct. 31. OPEC recognizes that failure would send prices slumping again toward the 10-year lows of under $10 a barrel seen last summer.

A majority of members came to the latest Geneva meeting wanting OPEC to immediately extend until Dec. 31 the temporary September and October production ceiling of 16.8 million barrels a day.

Saudi Arabia at first demanded a new system of sharing production with revised output quotas for individual members. But the Saudis changed position last Friday, saying that they would agree to an extension of the production lid until year's end.

Christopher S. Wren/The New York Times

A bush pilot, E.J. Grant, with one of his planes, a leased Twin Otter

Canada Bush Pilots Try to Stay Aloft

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

FORT SIMPSON, Northwest Territories — Oldtimers here still reminisce about the good old years of the 1920s when Wilfred May serviced the North flying in a wood-and-fabric Bellanca Pacemaker until the Canadian government discovered that he had only one good eye and made him quit.

Bush flying north of the 60th parallel has become less colorful since then, but in some respects the risks and problems are just as great: high insurance premiums and fuel prices, potentially destabilizing government deregulation and ever-narrowing profit margins.

As if that weren't enough, declining prices for oil and other minerals have led companies to cut back on their airborne forays into the Northwest Territories. "It's a lot harder to fly up here and be cost-effective," said E.J. Grant, a seasoned bush pilot who owns Simpson Air, one of two charter companies licensed to fly out of Fort Simpson, an old trading post.

Much as city dwellers rely on taxis, the vast Canadian North depends on air transport for virtually every aspect of life, and bush pilots, flying in light aircraft over rugged terrain and in uncertain weather, provide the only air service through much of an area that covers one-third of Canada.

"The young bush pilot today is a combination of bush flying and local commuter services," said Robert P. Engle, president of Northwest Territorial Airways, which flies scheduled routes to the Arctic and to southern Canada out of a hub in Yellowknife. Bush pilots, flying four-passenger Cessnas, can make money where Northwest Territorial and other scheduled carriers flying DC-3s cannot. But their dropout rate appears to be rising now that the scheduled airlines have moved into bush territory that has enough traffic to make a scheduled flights profitable.

Despite the key role of bush pilots in Canadian air service, they operate so informally that not even the Canadian government maintains statistics on them.

Didier Feminer, a Quebec pilot who now works for the Canadian Aviation Safety Board, guessed that there are 2,500 to 3,000 bush pilots operating throughout the Canadian North, which includes not only the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, but also northern regions of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

Bush piloting remains a solitary occupation with long hours and narrow profit margins that make survival a matter of economic as much as physical courage. A 1984 survey of nonunion pilots in Quebec for Les Gens de l'Air, a Quebec aviation organization, painted a profile that, Mr. Feminer believes, is not untypical for bush pilot economics across Canada. The respondents earned an average of 12,600 Canadian dollars a year, or about $9,000 at current exchange rates.

More than a third worked 30 consecutive days,

See CANADA, Page 13

Pöhl Urges U.K. To Participate Fully in EMS

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of West Germany's central bank, on Monday once again urged Britain to become a full member of the European Monetary System.

Then, after a speech here, Mr. Pöhl met Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, but a brief comment afterward by the governor of the Bank of England appeared to confirm the view that Mrs. Thatcher would not rapidly reverse her opposition to full EMS membership.

The bank's governor, Robin Leigh-Pemberton, told reporters that the Thatcher-Pöhl meeting, their first, had consisted of "general talks" with nothing specific discussed.

In a lunchtime address to the West German chamber of commerce, Mr. Pöhl said that he found it "regrettable" that Britain had felt "unable so far to join the exchange-rate mechanism," of the EMS, which commits members to defend fixed ranges for exchange rates. Britain has consultative links to the system, founded in 1979.

"But," the Bundesbank president said, "I appreciate the readiness of the British government to join the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS when the 'time is ripe,' if I may use the official wording."

He was referring to recent remarks by Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, who has said that full EMS membership for Britain was only a matter of time. Mr. Lawson met briefly with Mr. Pöhl on Monday.

Mr. Lawson's management of monetary policy has come under fire recently as being too lax, and there is growing sentiment in London's financial markets that for monetary credibility to be restored, Britain must soon decide either to become a full member of the EMS or raise base lending rates by another full point after last week's 1-point rise to 11 percent, which failed to bolster the flagging pound.

Geoffrey E.J. Dennis, chief international economist with London brokerage James Capel & Co., said that despite Mr. Pöhl's pleas, Mrs. Thatcher would probably keep Britain on the sidelines of the EMS before national elections, which must be held by June 1988.

"She's worried that if she goes into the EMS now, she'll be forced to raise interest rates and/or devalue the pound against other EMS currencies, probably both, just before the election," Mr. Dennis said.

Mrs. Thatcher's opposition is seen to be the last significant obstacle to Britain's choosing full EMS membership in the near term. Mr. Lawson and Mr. Leigh-Pemberton have suggested recently that arguments against joining had weakened considerably.

In his speech, Mr. Pöhl said: "I am fully aware that a fixed-exchange-rate system in Europe that includes the U.K. will not be easy to manage — particularly in a situation where the dollar is weak and the DM is strong."

"I do believe, however, that it would be worth the effort," he added. The Bundesbank has recently intervened significantly in support of the pound.

The Bundesbank president warned that a further retreat in the dollar's value could derail economic growth in Europe and rekindle inflation in the United States.

Separately, Mr. Pöhl cast serious doubt on the prospect of lowering West German interest rates anytime soon — a move that the United States, Britain and Bonn's other trading partners would welcome.

He said: "I cannot simply ignore the fact that we will significantly overshoot our money supply target this year." The target was for growth of 3.5 to 5.5 percent.

Significantly, analysts said, a perception in Britain that West Germany was not prepared to alter sufficiently its monetary stance to accommodate the economic interests of other EMS members may be contributing to Mrs. Thatcher's reluctance to join the system.

EC Postpones Plan to Limit Protection for Steel

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — European Community ministers, at the request of France and West Germany, delayed Monday a decision on a plan to open the EC steel industry to more competition so that the industry could develop a counter-proposal.

The position of the two major steel-making nations was seen as a major blow to the EC Commission's proposal, which was being discussed by industry ministers.

The decision on quotas was put back to Nov. 18 to allow time for the steel producers' lobby group, Eurofer, to develop its own plan.

Karl-Heinz Narjes of West Germany, the EC's commissioner for industrial relations, said at Monday's meeting that a system of production quotas that has shielded steel companies from competition since 1980 was no longer justified.

Mr. Narjes's plan would reduce the proportion of EC steel production under quota restrictions to 45 percent of total output from Jan. 1, from 65 percent.

Britain's minister of state for trade and industry, Giles Shaw, who was chairman of the meeting, said afterward that ministers were unlikely to agree to more than a small part of the plan.

Mr. Shaw said at a news conference that most of the ministers had supported removing galvanized sheet steel from the quota system, a move that would cut the share of production under quota to about 60 percent.

Commission sources said the commission's plan was supported only by Denmark. Belgium and Luxembourg rejected it outright as likely to prove a final blow for many loss-making steel companies.

Industry sources said Eurofer contended that the industry still had huge overcapacity, despite having shed 31.2 million metric tons (34.3 million short tons) of volume and 240,000 jobs in six years.

They said that Eurofer wanted to work out a system by mid-1987 by which capacity could be reduced by a further 10 million metric tons through voluntary cuts by companies.

EC officials said that Mr. Narjes thought such a plan would have no chance of reducing capacity by 10 million metric tons.

The quota system was introduced in 1980 after the commission said that there was a crisis in the industry because of heavy losses.

The commission has said that the crisis is over and ministers last year agreed to the first step toward dismantling the system by ending quotas for two steel products.

But diplomats said Monday that some ministers had argued that the industry was in a worse position now than at the end of 1985.

Study Backs Curb on EC Farm-Subsidy Costs

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A radical plan to reduce the expenditure of European Community funds on costly agricultural policies was proposed in a report published Monday.

The proposal for two self-contained budgets, one for farm spending and one for other policies, is the main thrust of the report commissioned by the EC's executive Commission, which is seeking ways of avoiding a new community budget crisis.

The report argues that such a system is the only way of stopping growth in the cost of agricultural subsidies.

The paper, drawn up by experts from the Brussels-based Center for European Policy Studies, also suggests that EC member states may have to shoulder individually a larger burden of farm spending.

It comes at a critical time in the debate on how to finance the activities of the 12-nation community, where farm spending already accounts for two-thirds of the EC's budget of nearly 36 billion European Currency Units ($34.2 billion).

The most important element of the community's budget comes from contributions from national value added tax receipts.

The level was recently increased to 1.4 percent from 1 percent, but already the extra funds have been absorbed and next year's budget will have no room for overshooting.

Other cash resources come from customs duties levied on EC imports, and agricultural levies.

The paper says that the main cause of EC budget problems the fact that as much of three-quarters of spending is "guaranteed" agricultural support over which there is little control.

The authors offer a number of alternative plans to bolster EC cash funds, such as a community tax and a levy on oil imports.

Under the dual budget system, a ceiling would be fixed for each side.

Currency Rates

ss Rates — Oct. 20

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
erdam	2.2395	3.199	113.04 *	34.50 *	0.1633 *	—	5.441 *	137.82 *	144.88 y
sels(a)	41.15	58.79	20.7735	6.3415	3.001 *	18.38	—	25.365	24.58 *
kfurt	1.9788	2.83	—	30.525 *	1.445 x	88.47 *	4.814 *	121.85 *	1.28 *
on (b)	1.43	—	2.8418	9.313	1,968.50	3.213	58.965	2.3333	221.35
n	1,378.49	1,961.20	692.38	211.39	—	612.55	33.325	843.85	8.868
York(c)	—	0.6981 =	1.9875	6.51	1,375.50	2.2445	41.28	1.6385	154.725
s	6.467	9.2705	3.2757	—	4.732 x	2.898	15.773 *	3.9895	4.1925 *
yo	154.40	220.40	78.05	23.85	11.29 *	69.14	374.13 *	95.38	—
ch	1.6385	2.3388	82.815 *	25.05 *	0.1185 *	72.586 *	3.9485 *	—	1.0537 *
U	1.0464	0.7318	2.0818	6.8195	1,440.39	2.353	43.2253	1.7003	162.89
R	1.2195	0.8529	2.4132	7.911	1,668.30	2.7311	50.1028	1.9885	188.344

ings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one r (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. To buy one pound: $U.S.1.4325

er Dollar Values

ncy	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
n. austral	1.06	Fin. markka	4.835	Mex. peso	795.00	Soviet ruble	0.6727
ral. $	1.574	Greek drac.	133.00	Norw. krone	7.369	Span. peseta	131.34
r. schil.	13.87	Hong Kong $	7.80	Phil. peso	19.50	Swed. krona	6.849
fin. fr.	41.33	Indian rupee	12.82	Port. escudo	144.00	Taiwan $	36.57
il cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,630.00	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Thai baht	26.035
dian $	1.381	Irish £	0.7257	Sing. $	2.1735	Turkish lira	693.70
se yuan	3.7147	Israeli shek.	1.4743	S. Afr. rand	2.2371	UAE dirham	3.673
sh krone	7.49	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2917	S. Kor. won	872.00	Venez. boliv.	21.97
t. pound	1.36	Malay. ring.	2.62				

ling: 1.0451 Irish £

es: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); ank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

rocurrency Deposits — Oct. 17/20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
th	5⅞-6	4 ⅝-4 ¾	3 ¾-3 ⅞	11⅞-11½	8 ⅜-8 ⅝	7½-7⅝	6 ⅜
ths	5⅞-6	4 ⅝-4 ¾	3 ⅞-3 ⅞	11 ¾-11⅞	8½-8⅝	7½-7⅝	6¼
ths	5⅞-6	4½-4⅝	3 ¾-4 ⅛	11 ¾-11⅞	8 ⅜-8 ⅝	7½-7⅝	6¼
ths	5⅞-6	4 ¾-4 ⅞	4-4⅛	11 ¾-11⅞	8⅝-8¾	7 ⅞-7 ⅞	6 ⅜
r	6 ⅛-6 ⅛	4 ⅞-4 ⅞	4-4⅛	11 ⅞-11 ⅞	8-8½	7⅝-7½	6 ⅜

es: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

y Money Rates Oct. 20

	Close	Prev.
d States		
unt rate	5½	5½
rate	7½	7½
r loan rate	6¾	6¾-7
al funds	5 13/16	5⅞
paper 90-179 days	5.46	5.47
th Treasury bills	5.29	5.24
th Treasury bills	5.40	5.35
th CD's	5.60	5.55
th CD's	5.60	5.60
unt rate	3½	3½
ney	4 5/16	4 5/16
th interbank	4⅜	3¾
th interbank	4 13/16	4 13/16
Germany		
ard rate	5.50	5.50
light rate	4.30	4.25
th interbank	4.60	4.60
th interbank	4.60	4.60
th interbank	4.60	4.60
base rate	11	11
oney	10¾	11
th interbank	11⅛	11¼
Treasury bill	11⅛	10¾
vention rate	7	7
oney	7⅛	7⅜
th interbank	7 7/16	7 7/16
th interbank	7 9/16	7 9/16
th interbank	7⅝	7⅝

s: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — Oct. 20

1 month	6 - 6⅛
2 months	n.a. - n.a.
3 months	5 ⅝ - 6 ⅛
6 months	5 ⅝ - 6 ⅛
1 year	6⅛ - 6¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — Oct. 20

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	5.85
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	5.738

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Oct. 20

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	419.85	419.85	+ 0.22
Luxembourg	420.20	—	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	418.49	418.23	— 1.70
Zurich	420.40	426.25	+ 6.50
London	420.00	425.00	+ 5.75
New York	—	426.25	+ 5.70

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

To Our Readers

ock tables from Frankfurt, Milan and Zurich are not available in this on because of a strike at Agence France-Presse. We regret the nvenience to readers.

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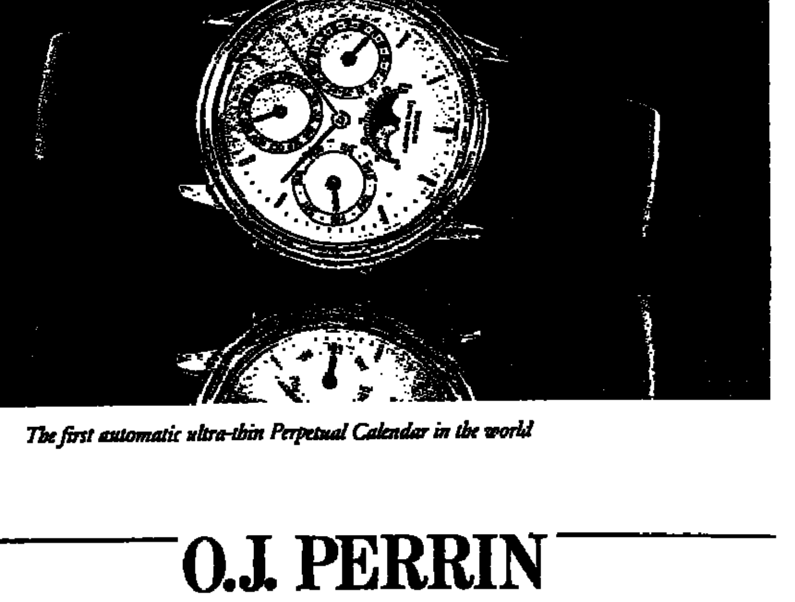

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Viacom Accepts Buyout Of $2.9 Billion From Management-Led Group

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. has announced acceptance of a $2.9-billion leveraged buyout offer from an investment group led by several of its senior managers.

Viacom, which had rejected two previous buyout proposals from the same group since Sept. 15, said late Friday that the new, sweetened offer would give its stockholders $44 a share in cash and stock, plus 20 percent of the new corporation that will be formed to operate the business. The previous proposals did not include a provision for current shareholders to retain any equity after the transaction.

In trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Viacom closed Friday at $43.875, down 12.5 cents.

The buyout group includes Viacom's three financial advisers — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and First Boston Corp. — Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and certain other investors.

In a leveraged buyout, money borrowed to acquire a company is repaid with the company's earnings or through the sale of its assets.

Among the financing commitments for the buyout are around $1.5 billion of revolving bank credit and $825 million in high-yield, high-risk securities, or "junk bonds." The buyers will also assume about $550 million worth of Viacom's existing debt.

The New York-based entertainment corporation owns cable systems serving 840,000 subscribers, as well as pay and cable programming such as Showtime-The Movie Channel and MTV Networks. It also operates five television stations and eight radio stations.

On Thursday, Viacom reported a $10.5-million loss for the first nine months of 1986.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 21

AlldStrs s	Am Baker	CinnBell s	CstrAsc s
FoxPhoto	Gotschalk n	HolidayCorp	HolidayCp A
IntaRs Bl pf	KCPL 233pf	KeystCon	MesaRoyl
NewsLtd n	OgdenCp pf	OwenIll 4pf	PubSvc Ind
PSEG 1280pf	PuerR Cem	Stonhome s	SteepeCp
Transworld s			

NEW LOWS 22

Airlease n	AllenGrp s	Anthem	ApPw 418pf
ApPw 380pf	Augat	Avnetinc	Barclays n
Coleco	DataGenl	Electrospce	FIBcpTex
Humana	IntMinCh	Novatr wtB	Newhallnv
Savin 150pf	SeaCntLtd pf	ThomsMed	UnEl 4pfm
Wedtech	WrldValu n	Zapata Cp	

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 4

LehighPr	RibletProd	Teleconcpt	WiscPL pf

NEW LOWS 17

AHItherMo	Cable	GruenMktg n	HlthMat n
ICO Inc	IntThor pf	Kenwin Sh	MCO Holding
MountMed	Nantucklnn	PGE 1738pf F	Ransburg
SaxonOilDv n	Science Mgt	Semtech	SummitEngy
UnivResrcs			

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Oct. 20

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	918.10 f	916.10 f
Reuters	1,568.30	1,582.00
D.J. Futures	N.A.	121.35
Com. Research	213.38	211.94

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Spot Commodities

Oct. 20

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	52.10	51.90
Coffee, lb	1.86	1.90
Copper electrolytic, lb	0.65½	0.65
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.25-26	0.25-26
Printcloth, yd	0.86	0.86
Silver, troy oz	5.72	5.545
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	76-77	76-77
Tin, lb	3.4857	3.4839
Zinc, lb	0.47	0.47

Source: AP.

Dividends

Oct. 20

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
First Bancorp OH	Q	.41 ¼	12-8	11-24
USUAL				
BMJ Financial Corp	Q	.10	11-10	10-31
Baltim. Gs & Elect	Q	.45	1-2	12-10
Champion Products	Q	.18	11-15	10-27
Chase Manhattan	Q	.51 ¼	11-15	10-31
Communic Satellite	Q	.30	12-8	11-14
Equitable Bancorp	Q	.17	1-2	12-15
Fourth Finl Corp	Q	.22	12-1	11-15
Illinois Tool Works	Q	.18	12-1	11-6
May Dept Stores	Q	.26	1-1	12-15
Springs Industries	Q	.38	1-2	12-12
Texaco Canada Ltd	Q	.30	12-1	11-12
Union Carbide Cda	Q	.05	12-1	11-10
Williams (WW) Co	Q	.15	11-14	10-28
Yellow Frght Sys.	Q	.15½	11-17	11-3

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

Oct. 20

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	5.31	5.29	5.45	5.41
6-month bill	5.42	5.41	5.65	5.60
1-year bill	5.55	5.53	5.86	5.78
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	92 17/32	92 19/32	7.90	7.84

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 155.18
Change for the day: — 0.45
Average yield: 7.26 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

Jaguar Workers End Strike in Study Dispute

Reuters

LONDON — Assembly workers at Jaguar PLC voted overwhelmingly over the weekend to end their work stoppage and production of cars has begun again, a company spokesman said Monday.

The 800 workers went on strike Thursday in a dispute over a report on of the assembly line that is building the company's new model XJ-6 Saloon.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
11¼	6¾	ACI Hld				101	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10	ACI pf	1.20	10.0		22	12	11⅞	12	
6¾	¾	ADI				57	1	1	1	
17¼	9¾	AL Labs	.12	1.0	19	11	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
16⅛	10¾	AMC s	.10	.8	44	89	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	AM Intl			94	674	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
30¼	24½	AM Int pf	2.00	7.5		31	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
4	2½	AOI n			15	1626	2⅝	2½	2½	
41¼	26⅝	ATT Fd s	.171	.5		126	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	AcmePr	.04e	1.0	1	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7½	AcmeU	.32	4.3	27	4	7½	7½	7½	
15⅝	8¼	Action	.06e	.6	10	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3¼	1⅛	Acton				24	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
3¼	1⅞	AdmRs			22	1	2	2	2	
21½	12⅝	AdRusl	.16b	.8	17	82	20¼	19¾	20	— ⅛
67¾	31⅛	AlliPb s	.44	.7	32	222	65	64	65	+1
12	6	AirExp			25	55	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	Alamco			5	311	⅜	⅜	⅜	
40	8½	Alfin s			21	1138	18⅝	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	AlnTre				4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	7	Alphatn				33	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11¾	3½	AlpinGr			24	39	9¾	9¼	9½	— ¼
48½	32½	Alcoa pf	3.75	8.6		1000z	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	
26¼	12⅝	Alza s			42	250	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
6½	2	AmBrlt	.08	1.6		11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	10⅛	Amdahl	.20	1.0	36	495	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
17	13¼	AmCbl n			5	58	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
75½	49⅛	AContrl	1.20	1.6	17	4	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ¼
5½	3⅛	AExFF wt				16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
17	4½	AFrucA			29	37400z	14½	14	14	— ¼
16⅞	4¼	AFrucB			28	1400z	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
7⅜	3½	AHlthM			6	20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15½	6¼	AIsrael	.30e	2.0	6	14	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
23½	13⅛	AMzeA	.52	2.4		48	21½	20½	21⅛	+1⅛
22¼	13¼	AMzeB	.52	2.5		42	20½	19½	20½	+1
7¼	2	AMBld				328	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅝	AmOil				26	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
54½	38⅞	APetI		4.2		13	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	AmPtr rt				2	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
14¼	8	APrec s	.18	1.5	63	4	12	11⅞	12	
9⅛	6¾	AmRlty			14	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15½	3½	AmRoyl	.711		3	220	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	AScIE			90	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
10½	4½	ATechC			8	29	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
56	44¼	A xon pr	3.55	6.5		1	54¼	54¼	54¼	
15⅝	5½	A xon sc				21	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	8¼	Amrcr n			26	114	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
3	1¾	Ampal	.06	3.2	8	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16	5½	Andal			18	20	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	AndJcb				2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Andrea	.54e	4.3	24	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
19⅝	16⅛	AngIF n	1.71e	10.4		20	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
1⅝	¾	AngEn n				5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	AngEn wt				10	¼	¼	¼	
11⅞	5⅛	Arley			12	245	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
7⅝	3½	Armtrn				2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10	4⅛	Armel				111	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30¾	17¼	Arundl			8	28	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
18	5⅛	Asmr g	.20	3.1	50	153	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅝	Astrex			9	12	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Astrotc				354	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	Astrot pf	1.351			10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	AtlsCM				2843	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	3	Atlas wt				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
		B								
6⅝	3¾	BAT	.21e	3.4		3111	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
33	21¾	BDM s	.12	.5	21	43	24¾	24½	24¾	
17¼	7⅛	BRT s	.401	2.6	10	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	
21	10½	BSN	.65e	3.2	29	49	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Badger	.50	3.3	14	5	15	15	15	— ⅛
19⅝	13	Baker			11	86	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ¼
13⅛	9	BaldwS	.32	2.6		12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
4⅞	1¾	BalyM wt				52	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	26	BanFd	4.68e	15.9		4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Banstr g				2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10⅞	7¾	BnkBld	.40	3.8	29	49	10¼	10½	10½	— ⅜
7½	4¼	BaryRG			10	213	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12	7⅝	Baruch			30	16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12⅝	8	Beard			16	20	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
11½	4½	BeldBlk	.60l			17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
37¼	16⅝	BergBr	.32b	1.9	11	564	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
4⅝	2	BethCo	.42l	21.0		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
35	17⅛	BicCp s	.48	1.8	13	49	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅞	BigV	.44	4.2	10	154	10½	10¼	10⅜	
32½	22¼	BinkMf	1.00	4.4	10	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	BioR B			19	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	
23¼	8¼	BioR A			19	92	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	13⅞	Blesse s	.34	1.7	13	30	19½	19½	19½	
1	¼	BlockE				76	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	BlountA	.45	3.4	40	22	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
16⅛	11⅞	BlountB	.40	3.0	41	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	13¼	BolarPh			24	553	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅞	BowVal	.20			13	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Bowmr			14	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅜	16	Bowne	.44	1.8	14	209	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
21¾	11½	Brscn s	.80	4.1		5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
64½	36¼	BrnFB	1.24	2.2	14	34	55⅞	55¼	55¼	— ¼
4⅞	2⅞	Buckhn			9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
26	14⅜	Buell s	.32	1.4	12	1x	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
21⅞	6⅛	Bushin			20	12	16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ¼
		C								
39⅝	19⅝	CDI			12	91	25⅝	24¾	25	— ¼
10⅝	2½	CMI Cp			78	104	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2	¾	CMX Cp			6	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	13½	Cablv n				30	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
16⅞	9½	CaesNJ			12	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
17⅝	5⅞	CagleA			12	22	15	15	15	
18⅜	12½	Camco	.44	2.7	11	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
19¾	13½	CMarc g	.28	1.8		2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
19½	11½	CdnOc g	.44			50	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	27	CWneA n				1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
51¾	21	CWineB			6	3	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
3½	⅛	Cardll v				2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10	5⅞	Cardis			8	82	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7⅝	3⅝	CareE B			12	33	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	CareE A	.10	2.8	8	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2	Casblan			13	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
31⅛	25¼	CasFd	2.20a	7.9		23	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
10½	6¾	Centenl				5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅝	4⅛	CFCda n	.10e	2.0		121	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
40	27¾	CenM pf	3.50	8.8		500z	40	40	40	+1
15⅛	4⅛	Centrst	.95e	10.6		73	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
30¾	14⅝	CtryBu			12	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
9	5	Cetec	.20	3.6		18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	8¼	ChDev n			22	216	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	— ¼
12½	8⅝	ChDvA n			22	66	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
4⅛	1¼	ChmpH				92	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	13⅝	ChmpP	.72	2.2	14	127	33⅜	33	33	— ⅛
24⅜	17¾	ChfMdA	.20	.9	16	224	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
24¼	18	ChfMdB	.20	.9	16	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
27⅝	18½	ChiRv	1.20a	5.5	15	19	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
9⅞	6	ChfDv g				23	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
7	6⅛	ChfDv wt				70	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
34	25	ChfD pf	4.00			100z	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
59½	26¼	Citadel			6	115	52	51⅛	52	— ¼
24⅛	14	CitFst s	.60	2.9	12	45	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	30⅛	CtyGas	1.20	3.0	12	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	Clabr pf	3.31	16.3		46	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
⅝	⅛	Clabr wt				39	⅛	⅛	⅛	
54⅛	41⅞	Clarml	2.14e	4.0		17	53½	53	53½	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	ClarkC	.30e	3.3	12	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	31	Clarost	.97e	2.0	11	1	49	49	49	— ⅜
5⅞	2⅝	Cognitr				100	2½	2½	2½	
12⅛	5½	Cohu	.20	3.3	14	94	6⅛	6	6	
8	3¼	ColnF wt				12	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
33½	13½	Comfd s	.40	1.4	8	48	28⅝	27¾	28	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	Cominc				108	9½	9½	9½	
11⅝	6⅜	Comtrn n			12	54	8¾	8½	8⅝	
26⅝	8¾	CompD				6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
11⅛	5¾	CmpCn				197	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
15½	4⅝	CmFct s			22	120	13⅛	12¾	13	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Cmptr s			17	76	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Comtly			11	11	12	12	12	
9⅝	3⅝	Conast			44	29	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
4⅞	⅜	Conq wt				40	½	¼	½	
5½	1¼	ConsOG				20	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10	Constn n				45	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
16½	12⅞	ContAir				12	15⅛	15¼	15¼	
31⅜	20	ContMtl			12	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	2½	Convst	.551			7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
20	16	Copley	1.51e	8.3	14	15	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
6½	2½	CosmCr			13	54	4⅝	4½	4¼	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	CntrMt	2.01e	11.1	8	208	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	9½	CrstlFo	.15e	1.3	10	14	12⅜	12	12	
47⅜	31⅝	Cross	1.60	3.8	18	10	41¾	41½	41¾	— ¼
26	14⅝	CrnCP				19	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
22	11¾	CrCPB				3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	24¾	CwC pfD				55	25½	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
21	6¼	CrownC			10	12	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Cubic	.39	2.6	29	60	15⅛	14⅞	15	
35⅝	23⅝	Curtice	.96	3.4	13	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	CustEn				656	½	⅜	½	
		D								
3⅛	1½	DWG	.08t	2.9		156	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10½	1½	DamEA	.23l			104	1⅝	1½	1½	
9	1⅜	DamEB	.29l			72	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	½	Damson				59	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
26⅜	3⅜	Dams pf	.75l			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7½	7⅛	Datarx n				7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18	11⅜	DataPd	.16	1.2	24	163	13⅜	13½	13⅝	
17⅜	5⅜	Datarm			4	52	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅜
19¼	10½	DeLau n				248	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
8	2⅜	DeRose				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Decorat				1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
20	15⅛	DelVal	1.74	8.8	11	29	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	+ ⅛
2¼	¼	Delmed				199	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Dsgntrn	.17t	5.2		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	7⅜	Desgnl			8	29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅞	12	DevlCp			16	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
9⅞	4⅛	DevnRs	.60	9.8	27	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Diag A			39	26	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
7¼	5⅜	DckMA g				15	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Dialcon				2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
¼	⅛	Diglc wt				5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
45⅛	32	Dillrd s	.12	.3	18	103	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞	— ⅛
6¾	2⅝	Diodes				5	4⅛	4	4⅛	
6⅜	3	DirActn			22	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	DivlHtl			46	22	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
2⅜	⅝	DomeP				1195	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
½		DmeP wt				2010	⅛			
26¼	13¼	Domtr s	1.00			54	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
35½	16	Ducom	.20	1.2		15	17	17	17	
22½	17⅜	Duplex	.52	2.7	12	23	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
21¼	13⅝	DurTst	.40b	2.6	19	53	15½	15¼	15½	
28	3⅛	Dyneer	23.50c			63	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
		E								
12¼	7⅜	EAC	.40	4.3		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	EECO s			25	54	14⅛	14¼	14½	— ⅛
12	5⅛	ESI	.37l	6.6	9	31	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	EagClI				6	2	2	2	
34	27¾	Estep	4.17e	13.5	10	6	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
24	12⅝	EchoB g	.12			2820	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅝	ElecSd				21	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	Elsinor				9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	9¼	Elswth n				59	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
18¼	11⅛	EmMed	.03e	.2		3	13⅞	13½	13½	
10⅞	5⅛	EmCar				15	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
7⅛	5⅜	Endvco	.69l	11.7	5	121	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	4⅜	EnDvl	1.00	17.0	7	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10¼	1⅛	EngOil			5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	EnrSrv				12	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	4⅝	EntMkt			62	198	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅝
10⅞	9⅝	Entre n				8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
19	5⅝	Erolnd s			15	59	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅜
30	15½	Espey	.40	2.5	11	5x	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
2¼	⅜	Esprit				13	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅝	8½	EtzLav	.11e	1.2		9	9	9	9	+ ¼
13⅝	9	EvrJ B	.10	.8	17	13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅞	9	EvrJ A	.20	1.7	15	5	11½	11½	11½	
16⅜	7⅞	Excel	.40b	3.0	12	163	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
		F								
34¼	19¾	Fablnd	.50	1.7	10	32	29¼	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	FairFn s			13	20	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
25	15	Farly pf	2.67l	10.8		12	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
12⅝	6⅞	FtAusl n	.25e	2.9		146	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅜	8	FAusP n	.07e	.9		695	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
6	3⅛	FtCtrl n			25	44	4¼	4	4	
15⅛	11¼	FtConn	1.00a	7.3	8	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
14	7¾	FWymB	.40	5.0	11	20	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Fstcrp	.30	2.4	7	44	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	12⅛	FischP	.93t	7.1	18	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	FltGE				8	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
36	28½	FltGE pf	4.00	12.2		4	32⅝	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	15⅝	FlaRk s			11	5	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
30⅜	21¼	Fluke	1.14t	5.3	14	10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
28¾	12⅝	Foodrm			9	26	19¾	19½	19½	+ ¼
7½	5	FthBIG				166	6⅛	5⅝	6	— ⅛
141½	101	FordCn g	2.00e			100z	102	102	102	
33½	22	ForstC A	.20	.9	32	14	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	+ ½
33⅛	22¼	ForstC B	.24e	.8	31	41	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
22	11⅝	ForstL s			36	409	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
26⅛	14⅛	FreqE s			18	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
11	7⅝	Friedm	.28b	3.4	11	11	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11	5	FriesE s			11	27	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
42¼	20⅜	Frisch s	.22b	.6	30	31	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	— ½
15¼	7	FurVit s	.3l	9.1	25	275	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
		G								
7⅜	4	GRI			98	30	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	GTI				40	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	GalaxC			28	11	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	GalxyO				127	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	3¼	GatLit				21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Gelms			46	5	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Gemco				165	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	GnEmp				10	2	2	2	
19⅝	12½	GnMicr	.10b	.7	14	1	14½	14½	14½	
7⅛	4½	Genisco			16	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅛	10	GenvDr	.20	1.6	29	19	13	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	10¾	GeoRes			8	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5½	2⅛	GeoR wt				7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	10	GeoRs pf	1.60	8.3		19	12	11⅞	12	
33⅛	21	GiantF	.60	2.2	14	101	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	GnlYl g	.25e	1.7		109	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	20½	Glatflt s	.50	2.1	15	73	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
43⅛	21	Glnmr	1.00b	2.6	27	39	37¾	37½	37⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	GlobNR			22	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	GldFld				53	½	½	½	
24¼	18	GorRup	.80	4.2	16	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12¼	6½	Graham				12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
6¼	⅝	GrahMc	.40l			94	1	1	1	
24	15⅜	GrndAu	.20l	1.0	90	10	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
17⅜	8⅝	GrTech			17	363	12¾	11⅞	12½	+1
44½	30	GrtLkC	.52	1.7	20	78	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅝
26⅜	9⅝	Grenm s			63	86	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
18½	10⅞	Greiner			16	9	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	7⅝	Gruen n				318	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
14⅝	10	GrdCh	.50b	3.6	12	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11½	9¼	GuldM n	.29e	2.8		56	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	GlfCda n	.52			7	10⅛	10	10⅛	
3⅝	3	GlfCd pr	.16	5.1		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅞	9½	Gull	.05e	.4	32	46	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
		H								
56	7⅜	HAL			6	20	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
11⅛	9	HMG	.60	6.2	39	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9⅝	HUBC s	.40	2.4	15	34	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Halifax	.05e	.9	14	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	2	Halml			19	616	3	2⅞	3	
17¼	6⅝	Hamptl	1.37l	11.8	8	4	12⅜	12½	12⅛	— ⅜
47⅜	23	Handym	.20e	.4	14	21	47⅜	47¼	47½	— ⅜
13⅝	7¼	Harley n				15	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
11⅛	10	HarlsT n	.12e	1.1		8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3½	1⅛	Harvey				9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	15⅜	Hasbr s	.09	.4	13	3729x	24⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
61½	16	Hasbr pr	2.00	4.0		204	51¼	50	50	—3⅝
12⅝	6⅝	Hlt n			13	197	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	7	HltMn n			16	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	HlthCr s	1.56	9.1	11	117	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	7⅝	HlthCh				98	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅜
17⅜	12⅝	HeltmM	.68	4.1	14	100	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
23½	19⅜	Hltvstn	.70e	3.3		67	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
38⅜	13⅛	Helco	.10	.3	11	58	32	31½	31½	+ ⅛
11½	7⅜	HelmWr	.25e	2.9	10	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Heldor				5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	HelmR			22	196	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	2½	HeritEn			8	103	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3¼	HershO				7	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
5⅝	1¼	Hindrl				111	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Hipotron	.20	1.6	13	11	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
21¼	8¼	HollyC n			6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
31½	17⅜	HmeGp			24	1098	20½	19¾	20¼	+1
25¾	20⅜	Hmlns pf	2.95	12.4		76	24	23¾	23⅞	
44⅝	12⅝	HmeSh s			82	696	36¼	35⅜	36	— ⅜
35	20⅝	Hormel	.56	1.8	17	39	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ½
19	6	HmHar				668	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
6⅞	⅝	HrnH wt				123	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Htll wtA				108	9¼	8⅞	9	— ¼
6	3⅛	Htll wtB				31	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	HouOT	.69e	24.0		402	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21⅝	6¼	HovnE s			12	117	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
34½	21¼	HubelA	.84	3.0	13	6	28	28	28	
36¼	21¾	HubelB	.84	3.0	14	237	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	10¾	HudsFd n	.10	.6	18	96	17¼	17½	17½	— ¼
7¼	4⅝	Husky g	.20			243	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
		I								
7¼	3⅝	ICEE n				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
32⅝	15	ICH s			8	600	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	ICO			38	228	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	IPM			23	12	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	7	IRE n			8	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
14¼	5¼	IRT Co				3	6	6	6	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	ImpGp	.10e	3.3	9	9	3⅛	3	3	
39¼	25⅝	ImpOil g	1.60a		8	159	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
7½	1	Inflght				137	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅜	8¾	Instron s	.12	1.0	16	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
2½	1½	InstSy			18	263	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
3¼	2¼	InsSy pf	.25t	10.0		68	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	IntCty g	.68		8	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
21⅞	10⅛	Intmk s	.10	.9		33	11⅛	11	11⅛	
14⅜	10⅛	Intmk pf	.02e	.2		21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	3	IntBknt			10	159	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	
4⅛	½	IntBk wt				73	1⅛	1	1⅛	
9¼	5½	IntHyd			375	2	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	IntProt			13	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
15¾	6¾	IntSeaw			5	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	IntThr				786	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
5⅝	1¼	IntThr pf				52	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
23½	14¼	Ionics			28	43	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
44¼	19¾	IroqBrd			77	3	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
		J								
15⅜	11	Jaclyn	.50b	3.5	20	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	5⅛	Jacobs			20	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12	11	JMads n				44	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	JetAm			9	41	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
10	5½	Jetron	.77l	10.1	12	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	JohnAm	.22l		20	106	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	7¼	Johnlnd			5	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	2½	JumpJk			10	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		K								
5⅝	2	KapokC				34	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Kapoa			16	35	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	10	KayCp s	.24b	.9	12	71	26⅜	26	26¼	— ⅛
22⅝	9⅝	KayJw s	.40	1.9	12	41	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
19¼	10	KearNt	.40	2.8		25	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
12½	8	KlyOG n	1.10e	10.7		15	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
23	17	Kenwin	.80	4.8	36	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
25½	15⅝	Ketchm	.90t	4.1	68	6x	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
9½	2⅜	KeyCoB	.25e	5.9	6	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8¼	2⅜	KeyCoA	.25e	6.1	6	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2¼	KeyCa				70	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1½	Kidde wt				25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	3½	Kilern			12	72	5⅝	5	5	
5	2⅝	Kinark				14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Kirby				11	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	KleerV	.03e	2.0	59	11	1½	1½	1½	
20⅝	9⅛	Knoll			10	69	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
31⅞	25¼	KogerC	2.40	8.1	423	122	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
		L								
4	1⅞	LSB Ind				7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1¼	LaBarg				38	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅝	LaPnt				2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22½	9¾	LdmkSv			5	20	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
22	16⅛	LndBnc	.64	3.7	10	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅛	Lndmk	.40	2.1	20	31	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
18½	8⅝	Laser			14	75	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	5½	Lauren			40	62	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
20¼	1⅛	LearPP	2.25t			19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38⅝	6½	LeePh			11	60	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
15¼	12⅝	LeePh wt				17	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
40¼	28	Lehigh	.50	1.2	13	138	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+7⅝
8⅝	4⅝	LeisurT			12	201	5	5	5	— ⅛
54⅝	24½	LbtFIn	.50	1.2	15	162	41⅛	40⅛	40⅜	— ⅜
2⅜	⅜	LifeRst				65	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Lillyun				172	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10¼	9⅛	LinPr n	.17e	1.8		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	LncNC n	1.48	10.7		44	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	LncNC wt				14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	4½	Lionel			4	313	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	⅜	Lionl wtA				62	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅜	Lionl wtB				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Litfld				5	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅝	1⅛	Lodge				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅛	LoriCp			8	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	17	LorTel n			19	1095	19⅝	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
27⅝	14⅛	Lumex	.08	.4	21	297	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	
15½	9⅞	Luria			15	176	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10¼	LynCSv	.20	1.9	11	90	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	9⅞	LynchC	.20	.9	47	8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
		M								
14¾	11⅝	MCO Hd			76	187	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	—1⅛
1⅜	⅜	MCO Rs				5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11⅜	8¼	MSA	.90e	8.2	23	15	11	11	11	
14⅝	7½	MSI Dt			42	24	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	MSR				21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
20	7⅝	MacGrg			98	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
32½	17¾	MacSch	.20	.8	27	73	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	7	Magsalk			35	11	9	9	9	
17⅝	7¼	Map Bk				17	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
12⅝	7½	Malart g	.30e	3.2		45	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	MrthOf				20	3⅛	3	3½	— ⅛
26⅛	10	MrkIV s			14	117	19⅝	18⅞	19⅜	+ ½
9	7½	MarsG n				1	7½	7½	7½	
23⅝	14⅝	MartP s	.04r	.2	34	51	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	4⅝	Matec			18	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	MatRsh	.09l			26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13	MatSci			12	22	19⅛	19	19	
26⅛	16	Matrix			16	211	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
11	8¼	Mattw n			5	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11½	1½	MayEng	.10l			18	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	19½	Mayflw	.88	2.7	37	384	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	
5	2⅜	McDow		5.0		6	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	2⅝	McFad			34	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
99	72	MediaG	1.16	1.4	18	38	85⅝	85¼	85¼	— ⅜
8⅝	3	Mdcore				28	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
½	⅛	Medcor wt				154	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9⅞	6½	Media s	.10	1.5	15	330	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
⅝	⅛	Media pf	.06	.9		30	½	¼	¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Melex			10	16	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
5¼	1⅝	MchGn				305	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
13½	7⅝	MisnW	.28	2.8	42	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	9⅝	MichIE	.32	2.2	16	548	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅛	MoogB	.20	1.4	13	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
20½	12⅝	MoogA	.28	2.0	12	15	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
27¼	18⅝	MMed			17	76	26½	25⅝	26	+1¼
2⅜	1⅛	MorgnF			50	15	2	1⅞	2	
4⅝	1½	MtgRt wt				38	3⅛	3	3	
23⅝	16⅝	MtgGth	1.60	7.7	13	303	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅞	MtgPl n	.90e	11.6	10	81	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Motts	.05l			6	14	14	14	
8⅝	4⅛	MtMed			11	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Myerln	.28b	2.6	12	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
		N								
14¾	2⅛	NRM	1.10e	57.8		188	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
13¼	9	NVHme n			11	32	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
12⅜	6⅝	Nantck	1.40t	21.1	11	231	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅜	NtGsO	.40b	4.2	16	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
26½	13	NtPatnt	.10	.7		104	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
8	7⅛	NwLine n				46	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅜	NMxAr			24	10	22	21½	22	+ ¼
33⅝	20⅜	NProc	1.25e	4.3	14	46	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
22⅝	5	NWIdP			22	92	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
42	21	NYTme s			24	873	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅛	NewbC	.25r	4.4		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	Newcor	.32	3.0		5	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
19	6¾	NewLs s			18	232	14⅛	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	16	NwpEl	1.50	6.2	21	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	Nichols			11	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	2½	Noelind			35	4	7	7	7	
11½	7⅛	NoMtge	.20	2.0	11	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	NuHrz	.16t	4.0	27	57	4	3⅞	4	
6⅝	2⅝	NuclDt			5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Numac				14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
		O								
26⅝	18⅝	OEA			15	38	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ⅜
22½	6¼	OBrien n			197	206	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+1
10⅛	4½	OdetA			41	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11	6	OdetB			47	3	7	7	7	
49⅝	18⅝	OhArt	.24	.5	20	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
31⅝	14⅝	Olsten s	.20	.8	24	34	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	12⅝	OneLibt	1.72	10.1	12	63	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	OOklep				25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
18	4	Oppenh				144	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	OSulvn s	.32	1.6	19	15	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
27	12	OxfrdF			12	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		P								
8¼	4⅝	PLM A	.16	2.5	4	115	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	PLM B	.08	1.2	4	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	PSE n				11	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13	PGEpfA	1.50	8.3		14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
17⅞	11⅞	PGEpfB	1.37	8.3		3	16½	16⅜	16½	
16½	11	PGEpfC	1.25	8.2		17	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅞	PGEpfG	1.20	8.1		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
35⅛	31⅞	PGEpfF	4.34	13.7		32	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
31¼	27⅝	PGEpfY	3.28	10.4		57	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
29¼	25	PGEpfW	2.57	9.0		629	29	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅝	20	PGEpfV	2.32	8.6		10	27	27	27	
28⅞	23	PGEpfT	2.54	8.9		1094	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	22	PGEpfS	2.62	9.3		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅝	PGEpfH	1.12	7.9		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅜	PGEpfR	2.37	8.7		27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
26	17⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	8.2		27	25⅛	24⅞	25	
26⅛	17¼	PGEpfO	2.00	8.1		212	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
25	17⅜	PGEpfM	1.96	8.2		222	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅛
28⅛	21⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	8.2		14	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅜	PGEpfL	2.25	8.6		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
24½	19½	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.2		6	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
55	38	PacLt pf	4.36	8.5		100z	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1½
55⅝	39⅜	PacLt pf	4.40	8.4		270z	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
57¾	40	PacLt pf	4.50	8.1		100z	55⅝	55⅝	55½	+1
63	44½	PacLt pf	5.00	8.6		200z	58⅛	58	58	— ¼
12⅝	8⅝	PWRlt n	.57e	5.8		42	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
44⅝	24½	PallCp s	.38	1.1	24	97	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	5⅜	Pantast				92	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
9½	3½	PatTch			39	116	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8½	PaulPt			7	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ½
5⅛	3	PayFon			20	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	PearTu	.40b	5.2	14	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	23	PenEM	.60	2.1	26	8	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1
25¼	12	PenTr s	.68	3.1	13	23	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
1	⅝	PE Cp				13	¾	¾	¾	
35⅝	22⅛	PenRE	2.10	6.2	15	10	34	33⅝	33⅝	
14⅝	10⅛	PenobS	.40	3.4	6	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
9⅝	4½	Penril				40	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Pentron			14	35	1½	1½	1½	
34	25⅝	PerlnIC	.80	2.8		15	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅞	10⅛	Perini	.48	3.5		20	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14¼	11⅜	Perini pf	1.10	9.1		14	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
3	½	PetLw				62	½	½	½	
14½	1⅞	PetL pfC				3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	PhilLD	.25e	1.8	6	521	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	PicoPd				2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅝	5½	PlWVa	.66e	9.0	11	10	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
107½	72⅝	Pittway	1.80	1.8	15	10	102½	102½	102½	— ½
12⅝	6⅝	Pizzaln	.08	.7	24	23	12⅛	11⅞	12	
23⅝	15⅝	PlcrD g	.30			206	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
15½	10	PlyGm s	.12	1.2	12	258	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
4⅛	2⅛	PlyR A				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	PlyR B				1	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	PopeEv				96	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	7⅜	PortSys			12	158	8⅝	8	8¼	— ½
16¼	12⅝	PostlPr	.20	1.5	11	63	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
6	3⅞	PrairO s				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
33⅝	18⅝	PrattL	.72	2.8	12	14	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	PremRs			1	71	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
18½	7⅝	PrpdLg			44	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅞	10⅝	PresR B	1.20	9.1	8	28	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Presld			28	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	PricCm				67	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
10¼	3⅝	ProfCre			48	71	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
24⅞	18⅝	PropCT	1.64	7.0	13	155	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ¼
32	21⅝	ProvEn	1.80	6.1	11	7x	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
50½	37	PSCol pf	4.25	9.2		208z	46⅛	45	46	+1½
28⅝	19⅝	Pgt pfC	2.34	8.7		12	27	26⅞	27	
38	31	Pgt pfE	4.37	14.1		47	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	23⅛	Pgt pfD	2.34	8.9		386	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	PuntaG				11	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
		R								
9⅝	5⅛	RAI	.33t	4.8	12	22	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10	6½	RBW				54	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	RMS El				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Rasan	.12	.6	20	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	11⅝	Ransbg	.72	6.2	53	137	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
13¼	10	Raven	.42	3.3	14	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24¼	6½	ReCap s				4	19½	19½	19½	
20⅝	16¼	RitSau	1.60e	8.8	10	17	18¼	18	18¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Redlaw				65	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	RegalB	.60	3.4	14	115	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8¼	ResMg n				35	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
77	40	Resrt A			648	798	53⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+1¼
150	46½	Resrt B				3050x	108	96⅛	98⅝	+7⅝
10	4⅝	RstAsA	.15e	2.0	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	RexNor	.10e	2.0	10	19	5	5	5	
14⅝	9⅝	RibletP	.20	1.4	23	45	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+ ⅛
26	12⅝	Rckwy	.32	2.2	19	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
24½	17⅞	Rogers	.12	.6	73	2	19	19	19	— ¼
2⅝	⅝	RoonyP				158	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8	6¼	RayPlm	.40c			25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	11⅛	Rudick s	.32a	2.1	12	12	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
36½	24¼	Rudck pr	.56	1.6		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
		S								
8⅝	7½	SFN pfA	1.22	15.7		34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40⅝	30	SJW	1.57	4.4	11	12	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
5⅛	3	SMD			19	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	Sage				5	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
13⅞	9	StJoeG n	.05e	.4	96	30	11½	11⅛	11½	
6¼	4⅝	Salem			68	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	11½	Samsn n	1.60	12.3		14	13	13	13	— ⅛
6½	⅜	SCarlo				233	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
12⅝	8¼	SDgo pf	.88	7.8		65	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	SDgo pf	.90	8.1		5	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
103	84½	SDgo pr	9.84	9.7		100z	101	100½	101	+1
98¼	68	SDgo pr	7.80	8.3		500z	94	93½	93½	—1½
29½	22⅝	SDgo pr	2.47	8.7		20	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	30½	SDgo pr	4.65	15.1		16	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
30	24¼	SDgo pr	2.68	9.2		11	29⅛	29	29	
16½	3⅝	Sandy n			8	27	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ¼
9	3⅝	Sanmk s			13	84	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9	1⅝	ScanO n	.08	5.8		56	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	
20¼	5½	Sbarro s			24	148	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¾	Scand n				33	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sceptre				1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18⅝	12⅝	Scheib s	.30	1.9	15	25	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
14¾	9⅝	Schwab	.48	3.6	16	22	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	SciMgt	.10	2.4		97	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
20¼	9⅝	SciLsp			16	19	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
36½	32⅝	Scope	.43	1.2	10	7	35⅝	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
153	65⅝	SbdCo	.30	.4	9	2	132	130	131½	—2½
9	6⅝	Seamn n	.10e	1.3		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	SecCap	.20	2.8		48x	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3⅛	1	SeisPro	1.30e	86.7		17	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Selas				6	4	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	Semtch				10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	10	Srvisco	.14l		195	997	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+5
22½	9⅝	Servo			11	15	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅝	Servotr	1.07l	12.6	12	7	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
18⅝	11¼	ShoerS	.78e	5.5	11	5	12⅜	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
9½	4	SierHS				63	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¼	4⅜	SierSp s			28	170	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅜	5⅝	Sierrn				7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	9⅝	SlkesA	.20	1.2	12	13	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Silvrst			20	30	5⅛	5	5	
32¼	19⅝	SmthA	.80	3.7	5	13	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	SmthB	.80	3.9	5	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅛	Smth pf	2.12	6.9		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Solitron			10	91	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	7⅛	Sorsinc	.10e	.8	10	10	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	10	SCEd pf	1.06	7.6		10	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅞	SCEd pf	1.08	7.8		73	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	SCEd pf	1.19	7.7		7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	7.6		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
21¼	14⅛	SCEd pf	1.30	6.2		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
100⅛	69⅝	SCEd pf	7.58	7.9		5	96	94⅝	96	
5⅝	3⅝	SwBcp n			8	23	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	SwstRt	.49t			17	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅛	Spctrm s			16	103	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	SpedOP			33	21	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
16⅝	12	Spelng n			9	125	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Spencer				57	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
4⅛	1½	Spndth				18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	StHavn	.08	2.3		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
100⅛	68⅜	StdShr	10.50e	10.5	13	26	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	8¼	Stamwd			119	152	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
24	15⅛	StarrlH			38	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	20⅛	Stepan	.72	2.2	14	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	SterlEl				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21	9	SterlSft			20	80	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅛	SumitE	.32l	25.6		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	SunCty			3	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10	SunbN n				25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	SunJr	.48	2.2	13	4	21½	21½	21½	
27⅝	16⅜	SupFd s	.32	1.6	14	18	20⅛	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	⅛	SupCre				12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	9	Suplnd s	.25b	2.1	9	82	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅛	SuprSr	.48	2.1	12	41	19	18⅜	19	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Susquen			22	22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5⅝	1¼	SwftEng			22	31	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
6⅝	4⅝	Swift pf	.45l	6.9		223	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Synalov				16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	SystEn	.03l			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		T								
7⅛	4⅛	T Bar			38	146	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4	TEC	.16	3.6		5	4½	4½	4½	
7⅛	2⅝	TIE				1484	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	TII			18	133	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10¼	TabPr s	.20	1.5	18	118	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
12¼	7¼	TandBr			19	158	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅜
35⅝	15⅝	Tasty	.90	2.8	19	75	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2½	TchAm				16	3	3	3	— ⅛
19	9⅝	TchSym			13	46	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
34⅝	19⅝	TchOp s			17	17	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	TechTp			14	38	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	Techtrl	.38	2.5	9	22	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Technd			9	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
64½	20	TeinR s			342	37	45⅝	43⅜	44½	— ⅜
3⅛	1	Telecon				132	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
30	17⅛	Telflex s	.28	1.1	17	194	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅛	TelDta	.44	2.4	16	83	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Telscl				46	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Telesph				45	3	2⅞	3	
6	3	Tennev			17	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	
40⅝	14⅛	TexAir			92	1109	34⅝	33⅝	34	— ⅜
5⅝	1½	TexAE	.24l	12.8		6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	10	TxAE pf	2.57	23.9		41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Tofutl			64	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
44	31⅝	TolEd pf	4.25	10.8		300z	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—1
77	58½	TolEd pf	7.76	10.6		100z	73	73	73	—2
4	2	Tortel				4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
22¼	13⅛	TotlPt g	.36		7	475	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
34¼	26½	TotPt pf	2.88	9.4		13	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10¼	TrnsLx	.04r	.4	34	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25	14⅛	TrnsTec	.44	3.2	13	39	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14¼	Tranzon	.44	2.7	10	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9	TriSM			12	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11	TrlaCp	1.24t	11.0	11	67	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
11½	5⅝	Tridex			81	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	TubMex				75	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
29¼	11⅛	TurnBd				27	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
8⅝	6⅝	TrnBd pf				544	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
30⅝	21½	TurnrC	1.30	5.8	11	35	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	TrnEq	.95e	11.7		73	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
		U								
1⅝	⅜	UNA				29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	USR Ind				26	2	2	2	
34⅜	11⅛	URnle			8	258	13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Ultra	.08e	.8	10	206	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15½	10¼	Unicorp	.60	4.4	9	23	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	Unico pf	.75	4.6		13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Unimar	1.92e	30.7		84	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	5⅝	UnVly n				16	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
26	18	UnCosF	.50	2.5	6	21	20¼	20	20¼	— ¼
4	1¼	UFoodA	.10a	4.4	2	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	UFoodB	.20e	7.0	2	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	UlMed	1.23l	11.7	13	11	10½	10⅜	10½	
22½	13⅛	USAG wt				9	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
12	5¼	UnitelV				38	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅝	9½	UnvCm			15	10	11	11	11	
7⅝	3½	UnivRs				31	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	UnvPat	2.25l	15.5		105	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ⅛
		V								
9½	7	VHT n	.60e	8.1	16	62	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	VHT wt				9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10⅝	7¼	VST	1.13e	13.7		72	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8	7⅝	VTX n				78	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
28⅜	20⅛	VallyRs	1.52	5.7	12	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	26	Valspar	.52	1.3	17	8	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	VangTc			18	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
20	6⅝	Verit			10	142	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
21½	13⅝	VIAmC	.40b	2.0	31	27	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅛	VIRsh				4	5	4⅝	5	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅛	Vernlt	.20	1.8	12	95	11	11	11	
5⅝	2⅝	Vertple			12	30	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Vicon				34	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	Vintge				13	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	VisualG	.30b	3.3	12	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Voplex	.40	4.9	10	25	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
28⅝	18	VulcCp	.80a	3.1	20	2	26	26	26	
13½	6	Vyquest			15	59	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
		W								
7⅝	1⅝	WikEn n	.44l			97	2	2	2	
22⅝	11¾	WangB	.16	1.4	33	1860	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
23	11¼	WangC	.11	.9	34	18	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
7⅝	3½	WrnCpt			17	59	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
25½	3¼	WshH s			6	38	14½	14	14	— ¼
184½	107⅝	WshPst	1.12	.8	19	38	144	141	141	—3½
24⅝	17⅝	WRIT s	1.28	5.4	15	68	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	Watsc A	.20	2.3	13	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
4	⅛	Withfrd				69	1	⅞	⅞	
15⅝	2	Wthfd pf				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	WebInv n	.82e	10.8		5	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	WebIn wt				20	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Webcor				326	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Wedco				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Wedgtn	1.44	10.5	8	48	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Welman	.16	3.0	9	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅝	WeldTb				45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	Weldtrn			13	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	6	Wellco s	.25l	1.7	5	22	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	WellGrd				25	3	3	3	
51⅛	33	Wesco	.66	1.6	6	10	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
2½	⅝	Wespco				12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅛	WstBrC			4	15	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Wstbr g	.20		10	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
25	7⅝	WDigitl			11	478	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	WIRET	1.64	6.7	16	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	11	WhrEn s			26	45	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Wichita				48	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7	4	Wickes			17	4513	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Wickes wt				84	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	29	Wick pfA	2.50	8.2		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅛	Winthn	1.44a	8.9	5	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
59⅛	44½	WisP pf	4.50	7.6		1300z	61	58½	59⅝	+1⅝
26⅝	8⅝	Wdstrm	.40	1.6	16	22	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
4	1⅛	WwdeE				180	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅝	5½	Wwde pf	1.80	25.3		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Worthn				53	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Wrathr	.02	.1		6	20	20	20	— ⅛
		Y								
10⅝	5⅞	YankCo			18	35	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	YnkCo pf	1.15	13.1		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Z								
8⅝	2⅝	Zimer				21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

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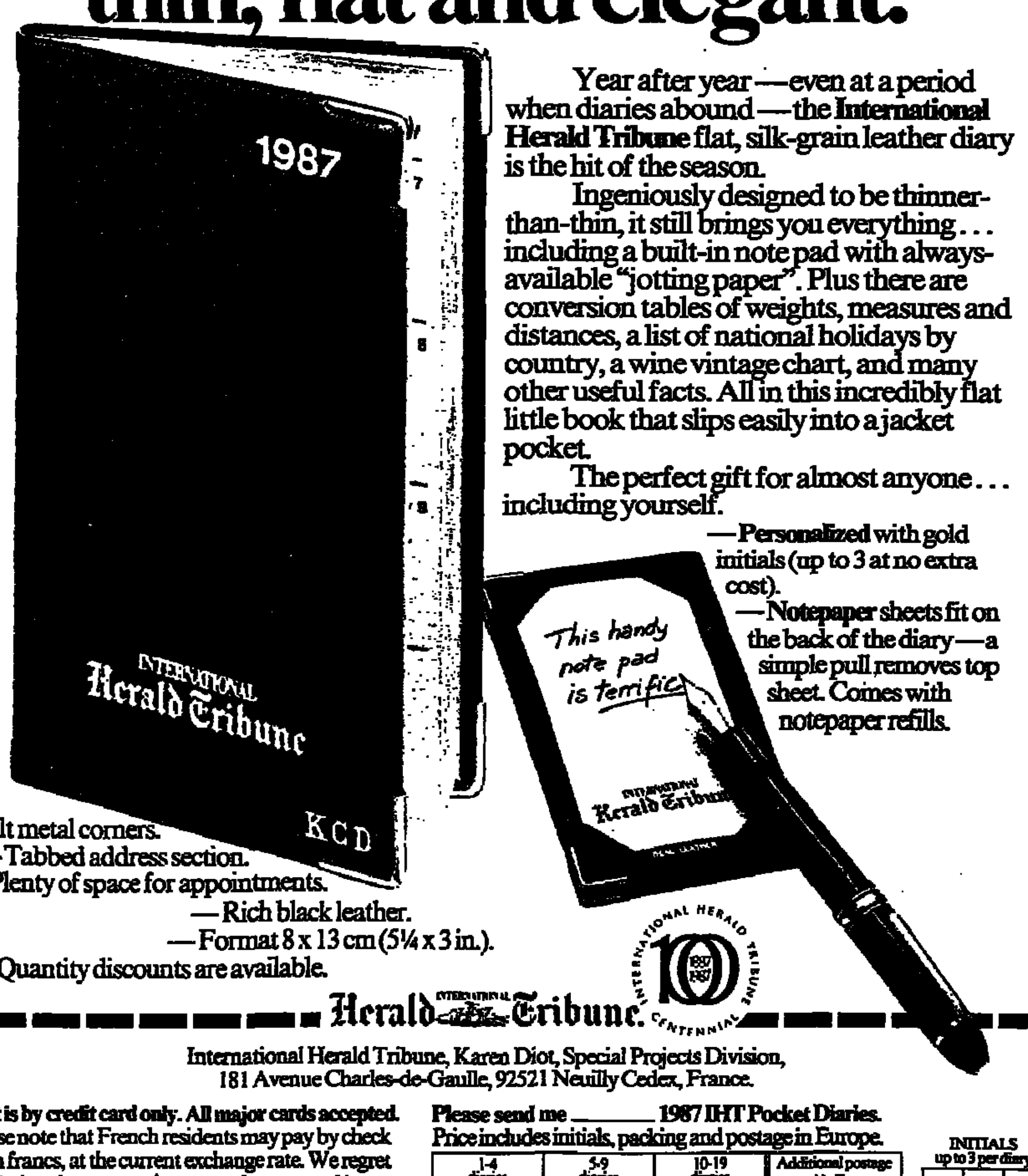

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RRENCY MARKETS

llar Regains Momentum After Pöhl's Remarks

Reuters

YORK — The dollar ended full day's trading Monday higher in New York and n after the Bundesbank nt, Karl Otto Pöhl, said that er decline in the dollar could n economic growth in Eu-nd reignite inflation in the States.

ever, most analysts saw the a technical correction rather reversal of the downtrend. rt-term technical require-are supportive of the dollar e negative sentiment is still l," said one senior dealer at a European bank.

New York, the dollar re-ed to 1.9875 Deutsche marks from 1.9740 on Friday, its lowest U.S. close in five and a half years; to 6.5100 French francs from 6.4665; to 1.6285 Swiss francs from 1.6185, and to 154.73 yen from 154.33. But the pound strengthened to $1.4325 from $1.4290 on Friday.

After drifting aimlessly, the dollar suddenly took off after Mr. Pöhl's comments were reported. In New York, it briefly topped 1.99 DM for the first time in 10 days.

But European dealers said that currency markets were hesitant about how to interpret Mr. Pöhl's remarks, noting that although he warned against a further dollar fall, he also reiterated his opposition to a reduction in West Germany's interest rates.

"Pöhl has just muddied the waters a little bit more now," said one dealer at a U.S. bank.

The dollar rose as high as 1.9915 DM in London trading immediately following Mr. Pöhl's remarks, but slipped back to close at 1.9870 DM. It was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.9788, up from Friday's fix of 1.9734.

In New York, the dollar also was boosted by speculation that U.S. economic growth in the third quarter may be strong, dealers said.

Sterling firmed on a cross-rate basis, holding stable against the dollar and following its rise against other currencies.

The pound closed in London at $1.4300, down from $1.4310 on Friday. But on its trade-weighted index, measured against a basket of 18 currencies, it rose to 67.5 percent of its 1975 value, from 67.3 percent on Friday.

Dealers said that there were no fresh factors to give direction to sterling and its stronger trend on a cross-rate basis was due to the rise in the dollar.

In other European trading, the dollar closed at 1.6305 Swiss francs in Zurich, up from Friday's close of 1.6213, and was fixed in Paris at 6.482 French francs, up from the previous fix of 6.457.

Dealers said that the dollar was expected to remain fairly steady while the market awaited U.S. third-quarter gross national product figures due to be released on Wednesday.

While many economists expect Wednesday's figures to show annual growth of 2 to 3 percent, some New York traders now are looking for growth of 3 to 4 percent.

Dealers in Europe, however, said that such talk had given little support to the dollar. Most operators in London were not expecting such a high growth rate, they added.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	1.9875	1.9745
Pound sterling	1.4300	1.4310
Japanese yen	154.78	154.15
Swiss franc	1.6315	1.6285
French franc	6.5100	6.4695

Source: Reuters

SEOUL:
Investor Caution

(Continued from first finance page)

Japanese yen and stabilized international interest rates, South Korea should surpass its 1986 targets for exports of $33 billion and current-account surplus of $2 billion. Exports were $30 billion last year and the current-account deficit was $880 million.

A U.S. banker who asked not to be identified said that the South Korean economy had been traditionally insensitive to political events, other than such catastrophes as a coup or the assassination of a president.

"We have witnessed many violent scenes in the political arena in this country in the past several years, yet its economy has performed pretty well," he said.

NADA: Against the Odds, Northern Bush Pilots Struggle to Keep Flying

(ued from first finance page)

ne out of 10 worked 12 or ours a day. Three-quarters n standby every day. On av-they spent 3.6 months a year rom home. And 70 percent is for charter operations had ressured to fly under illegal ons.

he past, some bush opera-lossomed into scheduled air-One was the forerunner of Western, which now flies led routes in western Cana-other was run by Max Ward, arted flying an old Fox Moth Yellowknife and now owns ir, an airline with a Boeing d DC-10 jumbo jets.

Bruce McWhirter, a Pacific n official, said he could not of any bush-piloting service uld make the transformation at regular airlines serve the towns of the North from s built in the past few years. Canadian government's ef-make the North more acces-y building these airports may urt the potential of bush pi-expand their operations.

new obstacles to expansion he business particularly dif-for bush pilots such as Mr. 37, who learned to fly while with the Royal Canadian ed Police in Saskatchewan.

Although he flies all year, he is busiest in the summer when the weather is relatively mild and almost continual daylight makes it possible to fly round the clock. That means logging 60 to 70 hours a week in the air and then doing paperwork. On three consecutive days last summer, he hauled groceries to Fort Good Hope, 370 miles (596 kilometers) north; delivered fuel to forest-firefighting crews and took a group of tourists to view the spectacular Virginia Falls in nearby Nahanni National Park. In each case, he returned home after midnight.

Three times a week, he loads a ton and a half of perishable produce trucked up from Edmonton, Alberta, into a Twin Otter to deliver to Hudson Bay stores. He has conducted aerial surveys of musk oxen, caribou and other wildlife for the territorial government. "The only thing that keeps a lot of companies going, including me, is the government," he said.

He has transported canoes, freezers, furniture, snowmobiles and bear hides. He also airlifts canoeists and other tourists into the Nahanni National Park, whose rugged topography he learned by heart. His passengers have included Britain's Prince Andrew. "I'm pushing tourism because in a couple of years, it will be the No. 1 industry in the Northwest Territories," Mr. Grant said. Up to now, tourism has ranked behind mining. But the difficult economies have taken their toll. Mr. Grant has cut back to six airplaines, from 10; he has reduced his staff from 17 to five other pilots, three maintenance workers and a clerk-dispatcher. Earlier he gave up his base at Cambridge Bay, 700 miles north of Fort Simpson.

"We have a fragile industry up here because there isn't the population to support it," he said. The vast Northwest Territories has barely 50,000 inhabitants.

Apart from the declining oil and mining business, the problem is the cost of doing business in the Canadian North. "Everything is 30 to 40 percent more than in the rest of Canada," Mr. Grant said. Lower fuel prices, for example, have not yet been passed on to pilots in the Northwest Territories.

Another problem is insurance, which has climbed tenfold over two years. And the weak Canadian dollar has made aircraft and spare parts more expensive because they are made in the United States.

Mr. Grant keeps his gross income confidential, but his wife Noreen, a former nurse who does Simpson Air's bookkeeping, said net profit came to 5 or 10 percent of earnings.

"Financially, it's hard to operate up here," Mr. Grant said. "You have good times and bad times and long hours, because you work every day you're here."

And things could get worse, bush pilots say, if Ottawa pursues plans to deregulate air routes. "If you deregulate," Mr. Grant said, "everybody and his dog with a Cessna 185 would be up here flying in the summer months when there's no cost and they might charge less. But they would be gone by winter when you start losing money."

The result, pilots insist, could bankrupt many local operators, leaving isolated communities without transportation links in winter.

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E EUROMARKETS

llar Sectors Finish Lower
GNP Worries Increase

Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

NDON — The dollar-t and floating-rate-note sec-the Eurobond market fin-ower Monday.

lers said that the market was increasingly nervous ahead week's release of prelimi-J.S. gross national product for the third quarter.

mates for GNP growth, on nual basis, mainly range l an inflation-adjusted 2 to 3 t, compared with the second r's weak 0.6 percent. A se-ollar-straight trader at a U.S. ies firm said if the figure was ng above 2.5 percent, it was y that the U.S. discount rate be cut within the next couple nths.

dollar-straight market end-h losses of ¼ to ¾ point, gh selected issues did decline further than this, dealers

y added that the market also ncerned about a potential of new Treasury offerings in nited States following last 's raising of the debt ceiling. il investors again were al-ompletely absent from the ctivity.

-issue activity was minimal. e only U.S. dollar bond issue launched a $300-million warrant issue for Japan's House Ltd.

issue was lead-managed by Europe Ltd. and had been ed by the market. It pays an ed 3¾ percent over five nd was priced at par. It is teed by Sanwa Bank.

ever, the recent sharp de-n the Tokyo Stock Exchange upled with the subsequent warrant prices — meant e issue ended well outside its es of 2¼ percent at a dis-of 4.

senior equity warrant trader Most of the recent issues are tside their fees. But there is a g feeling that prices in To-y be near the bottom."

x Canada Finance Inc. ed an 80-million-Canadian-bond issue paying 10 percent) years and priced at 100¼. d manager was Union Bank zerland (Securities) Ltd.

in the secondary markets, ting-rate-note sector ended basis points lower as period llar deposit rates closed up int firmer at the longer end. sterling-straight sector fell by around ½ point initially as sterling came under pressure on the foreign-exchange market; but a subsequent rally in the currency meant that bond prices generally ended showing only minimal losses.

In the French franc sector, Remy Finance BV launched a 300-million-franc floating-rate-note issue due 1993 guaranteed by Remy et Associés. It pays 1/16 point over the three-month London interbank offered rate for the first three months and thereafter pays the lower of 1/16 point over Libor, or ¼ point over the Paris interbank offered rate.

The issue is convertible for the first five years into a fixed-rate bond issue paying 8¼ percent and priced at par. The floater is callable on each payment date while the fixed rate bond issue is non-callable. The lead manager was Société Générale and the issue ended just on the fees at a discount of 32 basis points.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Dart & Kraft

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,220.	2,010.
Oper Net	71.5	107.1
Oper Share	0.52	0.74
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	6,320.	5,800.
Oper Net	273.0	294.8
Oper Share	1.91	2.04

First Interstate

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	89.35	80.05
Per Share	1.89	1.75
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	253.09	228.25
Per Share	5.40	4.99

General Signal

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	391.3	424.7
Net Inc.	18.6	20.1
Per Share	0.65	0.70
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	1,210.	1,340.
Net Inc.	56.9	71.6
Per Share	1.98	2.50

Golden West Fin.

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	44.75	53.91
Per Share	1.44	1.73
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	138.16	115.83
Per Share	4.43	3.72

Goodrich (B.F.)

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	574.1	834.9
Net Inc.	16.6	0.80
Per Share	0.70	0.02
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,060.	2,430.
Net Inc.	19.7	(a)349.4
Per Share	0.81	—

a: loss. 1985 nine months net includes losses of $402.8 million. 1986 nets include gains of $8.5 million in quarter and $41.7 million in nine months.

Humana

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	884.6	748.1
Net Inc.	(a)108.0	52.3
Per Share	—	0.53
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	3,450.	2,880.
Net Inc.	54.5	216.2
Per Share	0.56	2.19

a: loss.

ITT

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	5,800.	4,800.
Net Inc.	126.0	77.0
Per Share	0.82	0.50
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	17,180.	14,000.
Net Inc.	392.0	308.0
Per Share	2.57	2.03

1985 nine months includes gains of 45 cents per share. 1986 net results include $19.5 million writedown in quarter and gain of 25 cents per share in nine months.

Manufacturers Nat'l

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	15.43	12.70
Per Share	1.34	1.19
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	44.56	36.27
Per Share	3.93	3.40

Mellon Bank

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	52.4	47.0
Per Share	1.78	1.65
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	167.6	156.7
Per Share	5.78	5.56

Nets include losses of $24.9 million vs $22.9 million in quarters and gains of $148.7 million vs $182.6 million in nine months.

Parker Hannifin

1st Quar.	1987	1986
Revenue	444.3	377.5
Net Inc.	18.9	17.9
Per Share	0.42	0.40

Pennwalt

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	272.2	247.5
Oper Net	14.0	(a)14.7
Oper Share	0.98	—
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	828.6	762.0
Oper Net	39.4	4.97
Oper Share	2.76	—

a: loss. Per share results after preferred dividends.

Ryder System

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	976.6	694.9
Net Inc.	47.7	34.6
Per Share	0.63	0.48
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,750.	2,040.
Net Inc.	117.9	90.4
Per Share	1.54	1.25

Santa Fe Sthern Pac.

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,420.	1,450.
Net Inc.	12.4	151.4
Per Share	0.08	0.87
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	4,260.	4,850.
Net Inc.	123.9	332.3
Per Share	0.74	1.88

1986 nets include charge of $130.4 million.

Smithkline Beckman

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	956.4	820.7
Net Inc.	134.0	131.6
Per Share	1.74	1.49
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	2,700.	2,360.
Net Inc.	373.7	384.8
Per Share	4.84	4.39

Third National

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Net Inc.	13.5	12.6
Per Share	0.71	0.67
9 Months	1986	1985
Net Inc.	40.9	36.9
Per Share	2.16	1.95

1986 nets include expenses of $640,000.

Tyler

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	245.9	230.4
Net Inc.	3.91	5.89
Per Share	0.22	0.31
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	724.4	693.5
Net Inc.	11.8	14.7
Per Share	0.65	0.78

9-month nets include gains of 15 cents per share vs 7 cents.

US West

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,140.	1,970.
Net Inc.	268.3	252.9
Per Share	1.41	1.33
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	6,220.	5,810.
Net Inc.	718.4	692.7
Per Share	3.78	3.62

Walter (Jim)

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	662.3	427.9
Net Inc.	58.0	38.4
Per Share	1.54	1.22
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	2,370.	2,290.
Net Inc.	138.6	111.7
Per Share	4.32	3.61

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Construction financing will be by the Islamic Development Bank, The Saudi Fund for Development and the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

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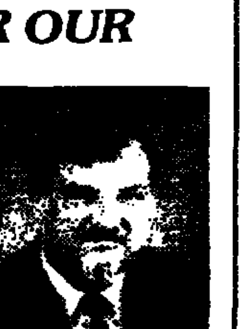

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Officially Scraps Plans for Plastic Car

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

DETROIT — The chairman of General Motors Corp. has confirmed industry reports that his company has scrapped plans to produce a new generation of plastic-body sports cars.

Roger B. Smith said in an interview Sunday with The Detroit News that GM has decided not to proceed with production of front-wheel-drive plastic replacements for the current Chevrolet Camaro and Pontiac Firebird sports cars. Last summer, GM notified suppliers that the project, designated GM-80, was at least temporarily on hold.

"The GM-80 right now is gone," Mr. Smith said in the interview. "We're back in the laboratory on that one."

The GM chairman said the project went "maybe a little too far on technology and got beyond the cost barrier." In recent months, GM, which is expected to report a third-quarter operating loss, has been scaling back spending on new programs.

The GM-80 cars had been set for introduction in 1989 or 1990 as replacements for the present Camaro and Firebird, which have rear-wheel drive and conventional steel bodies.

The GM-80 cars would have had plastic body panels bolted to a steel subframe. They would have been the first high-volume application of plastic technology, restricted so far to specialty models, such as the Fiero and Chevrolet Corvette.

Earlier this year, some GM officials and executives of supplier companies predicted that as many as 1 million GM cars a year would be built with plastic skins by the start of the next decade.

They said then that the lower tooling costs for plastic body parts, compared with steel, made the technology attractive because the look of a model could be changed quickly and relatively cheaply.

But plastic costs more, piece for piece, than steel. The GM-80 cars reportedly also were heavier than planned and did poorly in crash tests.

The halting of the GM-80 program is causing turmoil among plastic suppliers. Many had established offices in the Detroit area and earmarked production facilities in anticipation of new business.

In the interview, Mr. Smith said the company was not planning to sell any of its divisions, despite its slumping earnings, and he said efforts to trim its work force were under way. GM officials have said their goal is to cut white-collar employment in the United States by 25 percent by 1990.

Mr. Smith also said he expects Congress to enact anti-import legislation next year if the size of the U.S. trade deficit with Japan is not reduced. There was confusion in published reports last week as to whether he had changed GM's free-trade position in favor of imposing import quotas on cars from Japan, but he said Sunday that GM does not favor quotas.

Virgin Group Sets £250-Million Share Offering

Reuters

LONDON — The fast-growing Virgin Group entertainment company will make a share offering on the London Stock Exchange next month with an expected value of about £250 million ($357 million), its chairman said Monday.

The chairman, Richard Branson, will retain a 70-percent stake in the company. The sale of shares will involve the group's video, recording, entertainment stores and film businesses. Its discount-airline and luxury-holiday company will remain private as a new company.

Mr. Branson, 36, left school at the age of 16 and three years later founded Virgin as a mail order record company.

He has said he wants to make Virgin the world's biggest entertainment group.

Turner Gets Clearance To Renew Bid for AE

Reuters

LONDON — Turner & Newall PLC will be allowed to renew its hostile bid for AE PLC, market sources said Monday, after a London Stock Exchange panel investigated dealings in the last bid by purchasers who wished AE to remain independent. The £251-million ($359-million) offer ended with Turner controlling 49 percent of AE shares.

The panel's formal verdict is expected this week, the sources said. Companies usually must wait 12 months after an unsuccessful takeover offer before mounting a new bid.

BankAmerica Had $23-Million Loss in 3d Period

Reuters

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. has reported a third-quarter loss of $23 million, or 24 cents a share, after profit of $65 million, or 31 cents a share, in the year-earlier quarter.

BankAmerica, the second-largest U.S. bank-holding company and the parent of Bank of America, said Friday that it had increased its reserve for bad loans by $376 million, to $2.173 billion. This compared with an increase of $488 million, to $1.551 billion, a year earlier.

It reported loan losses of $403 million in the quarter, less than the losses of $470 million reported in the third quarter of 1985. BankAmerica said that for the first nine months of the year, its provision for loan losses was $1.63 billion. The figure was $1.599 billion in the year-earlier period.

The allowance for possible credit losses at Sept. 30 represented 2.74 percent of loans outstanding, compared with 2.67 percent at June 30 and 1.81 percent at Sept. 30, 1985.

BankAmerica reported on Sept. 30 nonaccruing and restructured loans at $4.13 billion, up from $4.12 billion reported on June 30 and $3.79 billion on Sept. 30, 1985.

On Oct. 10, Samuel H. Armacost resigned as chief executive of BankAmerica, and the board announced that Leland S. Prussia, the chairman, would take early retirement.

Maxwell Seeks a Major U.S. Purchase

By Fred R. Bleakley
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert Maxwell, the British media baron, has said that he hopes to acquire a major U.S. communications company by the end of the year.

"We are going into the American communications market," said Mr. Maxwell, the owner of British newspapers, magazines, cable television and educational journals.

Mr. Maxwell, 63, said that his publicly traded company, British Printing & Communications Corp., has no debt and $500 million in cash, plus its stock, with which to make an acquisition. That would give him room to take over a company worth several billion dollars.

He added that his U.S. holding company, Maxwell Communications & Information Corp., was conducting a search with the help of Rothschild Inc., First Boston, Goldman, Sachs and Bankers Trust, and was holding informal discussions with several major media companies.

"The real message is that he has determined that opportunities in the U.K. are limited," said Robert S. Pirie, president of Rothschild, which is being paid a retainer in the search.

The search is being conducted under some precise guidelines. Mr. Maxwell has ruled out U.S. newspapers and cable-television properties, for example, because their prices are "too high." And, he said: "We would not consider doing an unfriendly deal. We're not out to ambush anybody."

Book publishing, trade magazines and scientific journals are at the top of his list, Mr. Maxwell said. "If McGraw-Hill were to be available we'd love to buy it," he continued. "The companies we are talking to on a friendly basis are of that type."

While Mr. Maxwell has not appeared as a bidder for McGraw-Hill, he has made stabs at some other well-known U.S. publishers. He tried to buy Scientific American recently, for example, but his $61-million bid lost out because it came two days after the magazine had agreed to a lower-priced offer from a West German publisher.

But Mr. Maxwell has not walked away the loser after every effort. In just the last three weeks, British Printing & Communications has acquired two of America's largest printers of consumer magazines and commercial catalogues.

One is Providence Gravure, which Mr. Maxwell bought from the Providence Journal Co. of Providence, Rhode Island, for $152.5 million. The other is Webb Co. of St. Paul, which is being bought for nearly $120 million.

In addition, Pergamon Group of Cos., which Mr. Maxwell also controls, late last month acquired Orbit Search Service, a computerized vendor of scientific and technical data bases.

An avowed socialist despite his wealth and his fights with British labor unions, Mr. Maxwell once served as a Labor member of Parliament until his own party censured him for interfering too much in local party affairs.

As a press lord, he has been equally in the limelight. "I'm a man everyone loves to hate," he once said in a newspaper interview. Mr. Maxwell became more well known since his purchase several years ago of The Daily and Sunday Mirror in London, which rival Rupert Murdoch's The Sun for sensationalism and cheesecake photos.

Mr. Maxwell said he did not intend to take on Mr. Murdoch in the United States. Mr. Murdoch owns The New York Post and The Boston Herald, and is attempting to establish a fourth television network.

"We are not going into the area that attracted Mr. Murdoch," he said. "The prices are too silly. We will not be buying the New York press, nor will we set up a fifth network."

Campeau Sweetens Bid for Allied Stores

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Campeau Corp. improved Monday by $222.5 million the second part of its hostile, two-step, $3.5-billion bid for Allied Stores Corp.

Allied has agreed to be taken over by the Ohio-based mall developer, Edward J. DeBartolo Sr., in a separate, friendly transaction valued at $3.55 billion.

Campeau said it increased the value of the securities it would swap for the remaining Allied shares if it successfully completed its $66-a-share cash tender offer for 40.75 million Allied shares, or about 80 percent of Allied's stock.

The package of securities that would be swapped for each of the remaining shares would have a face value of $84.16, the company said. Campeau, a Toronto-based real-estate developer, earlier had offered securities equal to the cash offer.

Campeau said last week that 38.2 million Allied shares had been tendered. Its offer expires Friday.

COMMODITIES

Board of Trade to Play 'Footsie' With Futures

By Stan Hinden
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — First there were futures contracts on hogs and wheat and corn, followed by futures on the Deutsche mark, the yen and other foreign currencies.

Next came futures on stock indexes such as the Standard & Poor's 500, which opened up a billion-dollar world of stock-portfolio transactions, including hedging, speculating and computerized program trading.

Now the Chicago Board of Trade is only a few months away from offering U.S. traders a futures contract on a major British stock index — the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 Share Index, or "Footsie" for short.

Futures contracts allow investors to speculate on the direction of prices of commodities, currencies or stocks. The new Board of Trade futures contract will be the first on a foreign stock index in the United States, and will open a new set of doors to U.S. money managers looking for profits in the international arena.

The futures contract on the Footsie — now available only in London — also could become a key link in a 24-hour global trading network.

A similar plan by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange would offer U.S. traders a futures contract on the leading Japanese stock index, the Nikkei 225. However, many regulatory problems must be solved before that contract becomes available.

Raymond Carmichael, a vice president at the Board of Trade, said strategies for using the Footsie futures contract would include:

- Arbitrage, in which traders would exploit price differences between the Footsie contract in London and the contract in Chicago.
- Hedging, in which institutional investors with a portfolio of British stocks would try to protect their gains, or prevent losses, by taking opposite positions in Footsie futures.
- Speculation, in which traders would try to guess the direction of the British stock market and the Footsie index.
- Program trading, in which large investment firms would exploit price differences between the 100 stocks on the Footsie index and the futures contract on that index.

As practiced in the United States, computerized program trades are triggered by changes in the relative prices of stocks and futures contracts.

At least in the beginning, program-trading activity in London is likely to be discouraged, said Gary A. Wolens, vice president of Salomon Brothers Inc. in London. The London Stock Exchange's price-reporting system and a relatively low level of liquidity in the London futures market would make it difficult to execute such trades, he said.

The London financial markets, however, will change dramatically on Oct. 27, the day of the so-called "Big Bang," when the financial community moves from fixed commissions to negotiated commissions and adopts new trading practices and revamped electronic systems.

American interest in foreign stocks has mushroomed in recent years. U.S. investment in British stocks rose from $2.7 billion in 1980 to $7.7 billion in 1984, the most recent year for which figures were available.

Mutual funds specializing in foreign stocks also are popular. American investments in international and global funds totaled $16.1 billion in August, compared with just $6.8 billion in August 1985. The mutual funds may take a big role in the Footsie futures market, an industry source said.

Frederick Grede, another Board of Trade vice president, predicted the Footsie 100 will attract widespread interest for these reasons.

Even so, creating a new financial product is somewhat risky, he said. The U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission still must approve the plan.

The Board of Trade has had its share of failures, Mr. Grede noted, including the Nasdaq 100, an index of over-the-counter stocks that left many futures traders uninterested.

Options trading on the Footsie is more popular in London than futures trading. The options are traded on the London Stock Exchange while the futures are traded on the London International Financial Futures Exchange.

On a typical day earlier this month, 2,824 Footsie options were traded — or 10 percent of all the options changing hands that day. Four hundred to 1,000 Footsie futures contracts are traded in an ordinary day.

Mr. Carmichael said the Board of Trade would be satisfied with 1,000 to 2,000 Footsie contracts a day in the first nine months. He predicted Footsie futures activity in London would pick up rapidly after Big Bang.

Interest in stock-index futures has grown fivefold in the United States over the last three years, from 2.9 million S&P 500 index futures contracts in 1982 to 15 million in 1985.

The Footsie contracts are expected to be especially attractive to institutional investors, such as large pension funds, that want to diversify their holdings by moving into British stocks and use an "index" fund approach.

Indexing is based on the premise that money managers will only rarely beat the popular stock averages. Thus, a pension fund may instruct a money manager to buy all 100 of the Footsie stocks, guaranteeing that the fund's performance matches that of the Footsie.

However, to reduce the transaction costs and effort involved, the manager can invest most of the money in short-term securities and, instead of buying stocks, buy an equivalent number of Footsie futures contracts when they are selling below the price of the stocks.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The African Development Bank, a Pan-African Development Finance Institution with Headquarters in ABIDJAN (Republic of CÔTE D'IVOIRE) invites applications from nationals of its African and non-African member states: (Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China (People's Republic), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (F.R.), India, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.R., U.K., U.S.A., Yugoslavia) for the following positions:

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(a) Research work in one of the following fields:
I.—Construction and application of macroeconomic models for analysis and forecasting on African economies (2 positions).
II.—Agricultural development issues relevant to the development policy functions of the Bank (1 position).
III.—International trade/finance and commodities as they relate to economic development in Africa and to the development policy functions fo the Bank (1 position).
(b) Participation in preparation of the Bank's policy papers and key economic publications.

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Ph.D. or exceptionally M.A. in Economics with specialisation in one of the following:
I.—Macroeconomics and strong background in quantitative methods of economics. Knowledge of use of formal empirical models in analysing macroeconomic issues will be preferred.
II.—Agricultural Economics.
III.—International Trade and/or Finance.
IV.—Econometrics and Macroeconomics.

Experience
(a) These are senior professional positions and therefore the candidates likely to be successful should have substantial professional experience after doctoral or equivalent qualification.
(b) Demonstration of ability to write high level professional papers.
(c) Experience in construction and application of macroeconomic models applicable to developing countries.

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To oversee the day to day operations of IBM and WANG equipment, and a team of operators.

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A university degree, with at least five years of experience as an operator of an IBM 43 XX and three years of computer operations supervision.

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Preferably bilingual in English and French, but knowledge of only one of these languages will be acceptable.

REMUNERATION
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NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]									

ITT's Net Profit Rose By 64% in 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — ITT Corp.'s net profit climbed 64 percent in the third quarter because of improved results of its insurance and finance business, the New York-based conglomerate said Monday.

ITT earned $126 million, or 82 cents a share, in the three months ended Sept. 30, up from $77 million, or 50 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 21 percent, to $5.8 billion from a restated $4.8 billion.

For the first nine months of the year, ITT said its earnings rose 27 percent to $392 million from $308 million in the 1985 period. Revenue rose 22 percent, to $17.1 billion from $14 billion.

ITT's agreement to fold its telecommunications business into a joint venture with France's state-owned Cie. Générale d'Electricite should be completed on schedule by year's end, ITT said.

The venture, which will be the world's second-largest telecommunications company, is to be 37-percent owned by ITT. ITT is to receive $1.5 billion and unload $800 million in debt onto the books of the new company.

Floating-Rate Notes

Oct. 20

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
[illegible]				

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cnt 97 Yen	[illegible]			
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	[illegible]			

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (b) — bi-monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

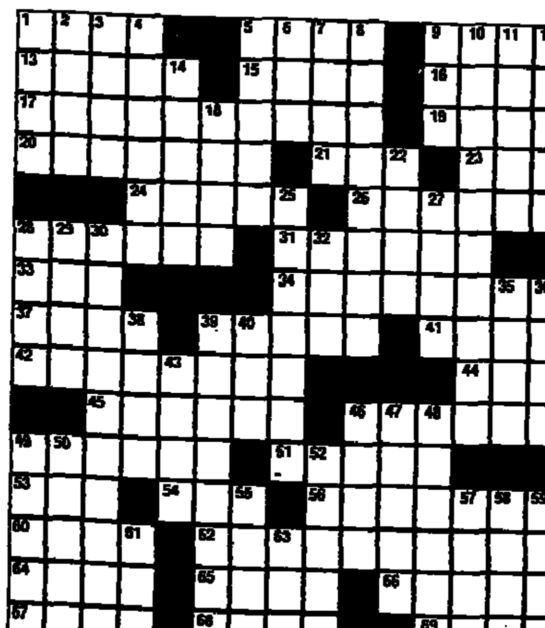
[illegible]

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund. $ 33.71
(w) Actirolssance $ 111.43

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redemption Price - Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.



10/21/86

ACROSS

1 Singe
5 Not up
9 Tom in a Steinbeck opus
13 Cut
15 Lummox
16 —— in a while
17 On the up and up
19 Marion follower
20 Big-billed bird
21 Furor
23 Short flight
24 Champing at the bit
26 Grounds-keepers' tools
28 Glowers
31 "... in England now that —— there": Browning
33 Sprite
34 Overactive
37 Wilson's predecessor
39 Outboard, for one
41 Nests for black widows
42 Natural ability
44 Camp bed
45 Faith ——
46 Delight
49 Valued rating
51 Office worker, for short
53 Toss in a high curve
54 Fleur-de-——
56 Data for 1040's
60 Ripens
62 At opposite extremes
64 Unfeigned
65 Recumbent one
66 Comprehensive work
67 Salvation ——
68 Some votes
69 Bartlett, e.g.

DOWN

1 Bloke
2 Wife of Hercules
3 Mil. truant
4 Critique
5 Have —— to pick
6 Stole
7 Pound of poetry
8 Enfeebled one
9 Blow or Doakes
10 Up and doing
11 Oscar seeker
12 Seas, poetically
14 Sticker of a sort
18 Luggage
22 A slayer of Ymir
25 Flocks of turkeys
27 Valley
28 —— good example
29 Applaud
30 Incorrect
32 In favor
35 Juggernaut, for one
36 Summon to appear
38 —— up (busy)
39 Proliferate
40 Canticle
43 Shadow
46 Wallet items
47 Atahualpa's people
48 Confine
49 Bow or Barton
50 O.K.!
52 Rows
55 Silk, in Soissons
57 Patrick Dennis's relative
58 Humorist Bombeck
59 Give top billing to
61 Crafty
63 Bull ——, sire of Citation

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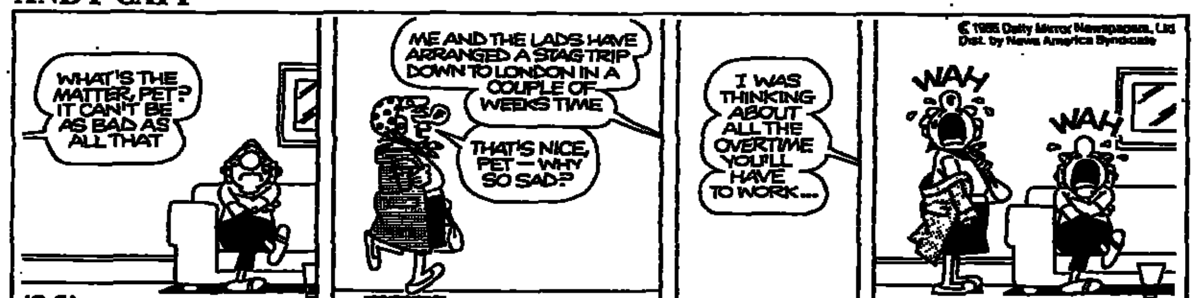
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP



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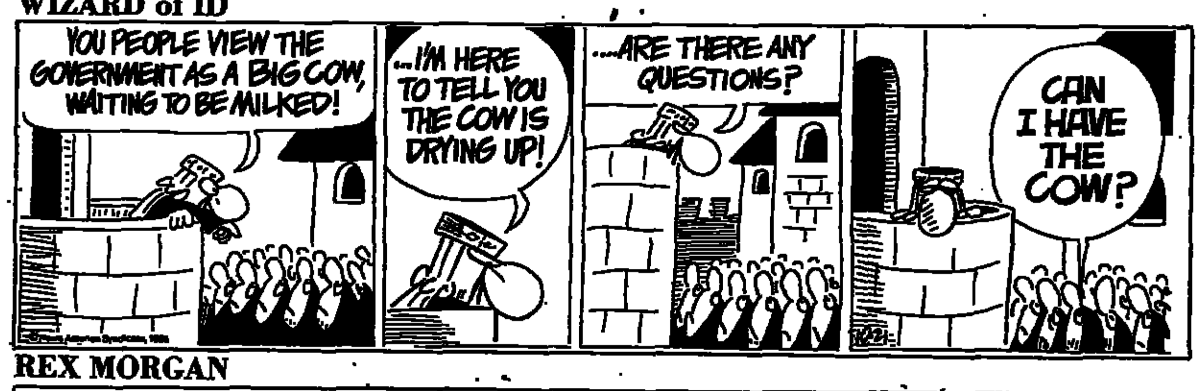

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JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MACHP

PUJMY

RESTUM

BRUNKE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "[ ]-[ ]" [ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BROOD TWICE GLANCE DISMAL
Answer: What the saleslady said when asked whether that new type foundation garment is really going to work—"OF CORS-ET" WILL

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	25	77	17	63	fr
Amsterdam	13	55	6	43	r
Athens	21	70	15	59	cl
Barcelona	23	73	11	52	fr
Belgrade	14	57	11	52	o
Berlin	13	55	5	41	o
Brussels	15	59	7	45	r
Bucharest	17	63	2	36	o
Budapest	14	57	9	48	o
Copenhagen	11	52	6	43	fr
Costa Del Sol	25	77	13	55	fr
Dublin	10	50	5	41	cl
Edinburgh	7	45	2	36	sh
Florence	21	70	16	61	cl
Frankfurt	11	52	7	45	r
Geneva	14	57	10	50	o
Helsinki	9	48	6	43	o
Istanbul	20	68	11	52	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	20	68	cl
Lisbon	20	68	15	59	o
London	14	57	8	46	cl
Madrid	19	66	5	41	fr
Milan	14	57	5	41	fr
Moscow	9	48	0	32	o
Munich	10	50	6	43	r
Nice	24	75	13	55	fr
Oslo	9	48	3	37	cl
Paris	16	61	10	50	r
Prague	11	52	5	41	o
Reykjavik	2	36	-4	25	fr
Rome	24	75	17	63	o
Stockholm	11	52	6	43	cl
Strasbourg	14	57	8	46	r
Venice	19	66	10	50	fr
Vienna	12	54	9	48	cl
Warsaw	11	52	7	45	cl
Zurich	13	55	8	46	r
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	16	61	1	34	cl
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	22	72	13	55	fr
Tel Aviv	27	81	15	59	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	16	61	8	46	o
Sydney	20	68	13	55	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	25	77	st
Beijing	14	57	6	43	cl
Hong Kong	29	84	23	73	fr
Manila	32	90	23	73	cl
New Delhi	29	84	17	63	fr
Seoul	15	59	9	48	o
Shanghai	22	72	18	64	o
Singapore	32	90	25	77	o
Taipei	27	81	23	73	cl
Tokyo	18	64	9	48	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	26	79	13	55	fr
Cairo	28	82	18	64	fr
Cape Town	19	66	11	52	fr
Casablanca	23	73	15	59	fr
Harare	27	81	17	63	cl
Lagos	30	86	21	70	cl
Nairobi	29	84	13	55	cl
Tunis	25	77	17	63	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	22	72	14	57	o
Caracas	28	82	19	66	cl
Lima	20	68	16	61	o
Mexico City	23	73	15	59	cl
Rio de Janeiro	22	72	18	64	o
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	6	43	0	32	cl
Atlanta	21	70	6	43	fr
Boston	15	59	6	43	pc
Chicago	21	70	6	43	fr
Denver	12	54	5	41	r
Detroit	16	61	3	37	fr
Honolulu	32	90	23	73	pc
Houston	26	79	13	55	pc
Los Angeles	26	79	13	55	fr
Miami	27	81	21	70	pc
Minneapolis	17	63	6	43	pc
Montreal	15	59	3	37	fr
Nassau	30	86	20	68	pc
New York	19	66	8	46	fr
San Francisco	20	68	11	52	pc
Seattle	15	59	7	45	fo
Toronto	16	61	-1	30	fr
Washington	19	66	7	45	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Rainy. Temp. 15—7 (59—45). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 15—7 (59—45). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 12—6 (54—43). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 19—8 (66—46). PARIS: Temp. 18—6 (64—43). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 22—15 (72—59). TEL AVIV: Rainy. Temp. 16—8 (61—46). ZURICH: Rainy. Temp. 12—7 (54—45). BANGKOK: Stormy. Temp. 28—24 (82—75). MANILA: 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). SEOUL: Rainy. Temp. 14—9 (57—48). SINGAPORE: Stormy. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 17—8 (63—46).

BOOKS

DIVINE LANDSCAPES

By Ronald Blythe. Photographs by Edwin Smith. 254 pages. $22.95. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1250 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. 92101.

Reviewed by Anthony Bailey

GUIDES to places where men and women have created works of literature and art seem to have been a staple publishing crop in Britain in the last few years. But Ronald Blythe's rambles have been to a finer point, and have been conducted in fervor. His title is well-chosen. He has gone looking for what he calls "Christ-marked places," which for him include "the working surfaces of botanists, the homes of artists, visionary heights in Lancashire, Cornwall and Worcestershire, temples of all kinds and, most essentially, the territory of an inspired literature where a landscape has been hallowed by poetry and the world made different because of it." Beyond the modern Britain of metropolises and motorways he has found earth that is in some ways enshrined.

Blythe's heroes and heroines include Cedd, the 7th-century East Anglian missionary and saint; William Langland, author of Piers Plowman; George Herbert, poet-aristocrat turned parish priest; George Fox, the founding Quaker; John Bunyan of Pilgrim's Progress; Dame Julian of Norwich, anchorite and mystic; and in subsidiary roles such people of inspired vision as William Blake, John Constable and Thomas Hardy. Among the hallowed locations are ancient hill forts, coastal marshes, parish churches and city streets.

I am grateful to Blythe for a quotation from Kim Taplin's "The English Path," in which she mentions the English rural writers who have visualized the road of life as a country footpath, and goes on to remind us of the Latin tag *solvitur ambulando* — you can sort it out by walking. Many of Blythe's chosen few have found their solutions, to life and work, by this process, and so, it seems, has he.

Although Blythe often says "I imagine" and what follows is imaginatively helpful, he is a diffident narrator in one sense, giving us only brief autobiographical glimpses. He is, one gathers, a churchwarden. He owns John Masefield's walking stick. As a child, he spent a disappointing holiday in the historic Essex town of Maldon, where the blackwater dries to much mud at low-water; he has ever since "missed Maldon as one always does miss places where one has been perfectly sad." Place is perceived in terms of personal experience, but he has the ability to make us also feel something of the experience others have strongly had in places of inspiration.

Blythe writes of Hardy's concern to reveal man's connection with place, with the ground where individuals have had intense experience of life and death. Blythe has made such an attempt before, in splended particular, in "Akenfield." Here the exploration is wider flung, no less devoted. Whether in solitary marsh or upland, in fields where crowds have been moved by speech and sermon or in churches where congregations have praised the maker of all things with hymns, he has brooded well. The result is a book full of shrines — a shrine being, he says, "a spotless structure for listening to words in." It is also a book with photographs by Edwin Smith that do more than accompany the text; they enhance it.

Anthony Bailey, whose most recent book is "Spring Jaunts," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	S	K		A	C	R	E	S		B	A	R	B
A	N	T	I		S	H	O	R	T		A	L	E	E
L	O	A	N		P	A	T	E	R		N	O	N	E
M	A	N	G	L	E	R			O	L	A	N	D	T
			K	I	N	G	O	F	K	I	N	G	S	
A	S	C	O	T		E	U	R	E	K	A			
B	O	O	N		S	T	O	R	E			M	E	T
B	L	I	G	H	T				S	N	E	E	R	S
E	O	N		I	R	A	N	I			C	A	N	A
			S	C	A	R	E	D		A	L	T	E	R
	T	H	E	K	I	N	G	A	N	D	I			
S	H	I	E	S	T			H	O	O	P	L	A	S
K	I	N	D		O	R	S	O	N		S	I	R	E
I	N	G	E		R	O	S	A	E		E	V	E	R
D	E	E	R		S	C	E	N	T		D	E	A	F

10/21/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

DANNY Edelman of New Rochelle won the Arnold Denker National Tournament of High School Champions in Somerset, N.J., with a 5-1 score.

Edelman considered his round-five game against Time Radermacher of New Hope, Minn., his best performance from the event.

He started with the Panno Variation, 7... P-QR3 and 8... R-N1, but, forgetting the accepted response to Radermacher's 9 P-QR4; 10 P-N3, P-B4; 11 PxP, N-Q2; 12 B-N2, NxP/4), he transposed into a delayed Uhlmann Variation with 9... P-K4.

He hoped that Radermacher would be unfamiliar with the line, but the Minnesota master knew the pseudo-sacrifice with 11 PB5!? That Black cannot win material is shown by 11... PxP; 12 NxP, KNxP; 13 NxN, BxN (13... NxN?; 14 NxBP!); 14 B-N5, P-KB3; 15 NxPch!, with great advantage for White.

Moreover, 11... P-K5; 12 N-KN5, PxP; 13 KNxKP, KNxP; 14 NxN, NxN; 15 B-N5, P-B3; 16 QxNch!, QxQ; 17NxPch will give White the superior pawn structure.

There was no reason for Edelman not to play 14... P-B4, but he hoped that his 14... P-QN4 would confuse the issue. However, after 15 PxP, PxP Radermacher had at his disposal the strong blocking move 16 P-QN4!, which would have branded the black QNP a target while also denying important squares to the black minor pieces.

Instead, Radermahcer went wrong with 16 B-K3?, allowing Edelman to gain ground with 16... P-N5! Now 17 N-R4 would have kept the white QN out of trouble, but Radermacher erred with 17 N-R2?!

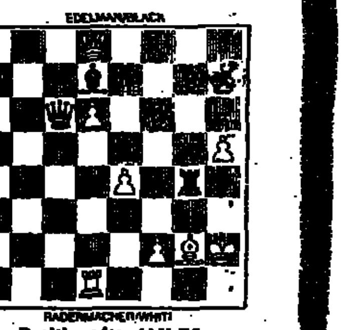
On 17... N-QB4, he should have pulled his knight back to safety with 18 N-B1. His alternative, 18 BxN, PxB, may have been based on a miscalculation - 19 P-Q6, N-B3; 20 Q-Q5, N-Q5; 21 N/R4xP? does not work in view of 21... B-K3; 22 N-K7ch, K-R2; 23 QxBP, N-N6; 24 Q-B7, NxR; 25 RxN, R-R1, which costs White heavy material.

After 22... Q-R3!, it wasn't possible to play 23 N-B1 since 23... B-R5!; 24 Q-Q3 (24 B-B1?, BxQ; 25 BxQ, B-B7; 26 R-R1, R-R2; 27 N-K2, BxP yields Black a pawn and great positional superiority), QxQ; 25 NxQ, B-B7; 26 NxBP, KR-B1; 27 P-Q6, RxN; 28 PxN, BxR; 29 RxB, B-B3 wins easily for Black.

Under powerful pressure, Radermacher erred with 24 N-QB3? and lost a piece after 24... P-B5!; 25 QxBP, PxN. He had only two pawns for it after 26 PxP, but Edelman soon got careless.

He failed to improve his knight's awkward position with 28... N-B1 followed by 29... N-Q3 and thus soon let Radermacher obtain a little play with 30 P-Q6, N-B3 (30... B-K3?; 31 PxN!); 31 NxP.

EDELMAN/BLACK



RADERMACHER/WHITE

Position after 44 K-R2

With both players struggling to make 50 moves in two and a half hours Edelman gave up the exchange with 44... RxBch! for a mating attack after 45 KxR, QxPch.

Radermacher might have compelled Edelman to show his end-game technique after 46 P-B3, Q-K7ch; 47 K-N3, QxR; 48 QxB in place of allowing the mating attack to go on unhindered. After 52... B-R3ch, he gave up in view of 53 K-K1, Q-K7mate.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

	White Radermacher	Black Edelman		White Radermacher	Black Edelman
1	P-Q4	N-KB3	27	RxR	RxR
2	P-QB4	P-KN3	28	R-Q1	R-QB1
3	N-QB3	B-N2	29	Q-K2	KxP
4	N-B3	0-0	30	P-Q6	N-B3
5	P-KN3	P-Q3	31	NxP	B-N1
6	B-N2	N-B3	32	N-K7ch	K-R2
7	0-0	P-QR3	33	NxN	R-N7
8	P-KR3	R-N1	34	QxP	QxN
9	P-QR4	P-K4	35	P-R4	R-N1
10	P-Q5	N-K2	36	P-N5	R-KB1
11	P-B5	N-Q2	37	Q-K7	P-R4
12	PxP	PxP	38	P-N6ch	KxP
13	P-K4	P-B3	39	Q-N5ch	K-R2
14	N-R4	P-QN4	40	QxPch	K-N1
15	PxP	PxP	41	Q-N5	R-B5
16	B-K3	P-N5	42	P-R5	R-N5
17	N-R2	N-QB4	43	Q-Q8ch	K-R2
18	BxN	PxB	44	K-R2	RxBch
19	R-K1	Q-Q3	45	KxR	QxPch
20	P-N4	R-R1	46	K-R2	Q-B5ch
21	Q-N3	B-Q2	47	K-N2	Q-N5ch
22	QR-N1	Q-R3	48	K-R2	Q-B5ch
23	B-B1	Q-N3	49	K-N2	B-K3ch
24	N-QB3	P-B5	50	K-B1	Q-B5ch
25	QxBP	PxN	51	K-K1	B-N4
26	PxP	KR-B1	52	K-Q2	B-R3ch
			53	Resigns	

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 20

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	533	536
ACF Holding	59	58.50
Aegon	91.10	92
Akzo	144.80	146.50
Ahold	99.70	100.30
Amev	70.30	70.80
A'Dam Rubber	11	11
Amro Bank	91	92
BVG	43	45.20
Buehrmann T	208	210.70
Calond Hldg	16	16.30
Elsevier-NDU	227	227
Fokker	56.50	60
Gist Brocades	44.90	45.10
Heineken	163.80	166.20
Hoogovens	59.60	60.50
KLM	44.70	45.50
Naarden	90	90
Nat Neder	78.80	79
Nedlloyd	172	173.50
NMB	210	213
Oce Vander G	503	505
Pakhoed	65.50	67.60
Philips	46.40	47.60
Robeco	90.30	91.10
Rodamco	135.90	135.80
Rolinco	81.10	81.80
Rorento	49.60	49.80
Royal Dutch	198.80	199.70
Unilever	471.50	473
Van Ommeren	35.40	35.70
VMF Stork	26.20	26.70
VNU	320	324

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 274.70
Previous : 275.00

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2255	2310
Bekaert	10450	10300
Cockerill	145	147
Cobepa	4470	4470
EBES	4550	4560
GB-Inno-BM	8230	8210
GBL	3690	3700
Soc Generale	3000	3030
Gevaert	5960	4120
Hoboken	7650	7650
Intercom	3600	3460
Kredietbank	16600	16600
Petrofina	9400	9480
Sofina	10950	11050
Solvay	7860	7990
Traction Elec	6050	6120
UCB	8460	8510
Unerg	2830	2830
Vieille Montagne	5670	5800

Current Stock Index : 3832.94
Previous : 3854.68

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	20.90	21.30
Cathay Pacific	5.80	5.80
Cheung Kong	32.20	31.50
China Light	20.30	20.20
Green Island	11.40	11.20
Hang Seng Bank	34.75	35.25
Henderson	3.45	3.525
China Gas	18.50	18.60
HK Electric	10.10	10.10
HK Realty A	14.50	14.70
HK Hotels	35.50	35.75
HK Land	5.95	6.20
HK Shang Bank	7.85	7.95
HK Telephone	13.60	13.20
HK Yaumatei	3.90	3.95
HK Wharf	N.A.	8.35
Hutch Whampoa	40.75	41
Hysan	0.83	0.82
Jardine	18.50	18.50
Jardine Sec	17.20	17.50
Kowloon Motor	10.10	10.20
Miramar Hotel	3.85	3.875
New World	8.30	8.40
SHK Props	19.20	19.30
Stelux	1.97	1.97
Swire Pacific A	17.10	17.20
Tai Cheung	2.65	2.625
Wing On Co	1.70	1.66
Winsor	8.80	8.80
World Int'l	3.10	3.125

Hang Seng Index : 2227.76
Previous : 2224.39

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1450	1450
Anglo American	6550	6550
Anglo Am Gold	36000	36000
Barlows	1950	2050
Blyvoor	2225	N.Q.
Buffels	8725	8800
De Beers	3600	3600
Driefontein	7400	7400
Freegold	5150	5250
GFSA	5700	6100
Harmony	4750	4858
Hiveld Steel	600	595
Kloof	3650	3700
Nedbank	535	545
Rusplat	5025	5025
SA Brews	1475	1470
St Helena	6350	6350
Sasol	770	765
Welkom	3650	3675

Composite Stock Index : N.Q.
Previous : 1771.00

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	13½	13¾
Allied-Lyons	298	305
Anglo Am Gold	72	73½
Ass Brit Foods	298	300
Asda-MFI Gp	144	142
Barclays	452	459
Bass	695	705
B.A.T.	438	443
Beecham	416	422
Blue Circle	596	601
BOC Group	320	326
Boots	229	232
Bowater Indus	335	334
BP	663	666
Brit Telecom	184	186
Brit Aerospace	450	465
Britoil	133	133
BTR	288	290
Burmah	350	352
Cable Wireless	312	324
Cadbury Schw	197	195
Charter Cons	268	270
Commercial U	287	292
Cons Gold	664	699
Cookson Group	453	458
Courtaulds	286	289
Dalgety	281	285
De Beers	750	760
Driefontein	15¾	15¾
Fisons	568	573
Free St Ged	130	135
GEC	166	170
Gen Accident	812	822
GKN	252	260
Glaxo	940	952
Grand Met	445	448
GRE	797	809
Guinness	313	318
GUS	14⅝	14⅝
Hanson	193	194
Hawker	451	455
ICI	10 63/64	11⅛
Jaguar	506	511
Land Securities	324	321
Legal General	218	228
Lloyds Bank	404	412
Lonrho	229	224
Lucas	485	488
Marks and Sp	198	202
Metal Box	171	176
Midland Bank	529	537
Nat West Bank	504	512
P and O	503	511
Pilkington	483	501
Plessey	176	182
Prudential	772	782
Racal Elect	162	164
Randfontein	87½	89½
Rank	514	519
Reed Intl	261	263
Reuters	501	503
Royal Dutch	62 29/32	62 19/32
Rover	34	35
RTZ	672	687
Saatchi	625	640
Sainsbury	404	408
Sears Holdings	128	128
Shell	910	908
STC	150	154
Std Chartered	767	772
Storehouse	311	315
Sun Alliance	682	689
Tate and Lyle	563	570
Tesco	408	405
Thorn EMI	449	447
T.I. Group	433	440
Trafalgar Hse	286	293
THF	154	155
Ultramar	160	161
Unilever	18 27/32	18 51/64
United Biscuits	232	235
Vickers	393	395
War Loan 3½	34¾	34½
Woolworth	635	630

F.T.30 Index : 1264.40
Previous : 1281.50
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1590.50
Previous : 1609.30

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	715	723
Alsthom Atl.	318	320
Av Dassault	1240	1285
Bancaire	1040	1071
BIC	582	586
Bongrain	2260	2380
Bouygues	1270	1288
BSN-GD	4050	4060
Carrefour	3302	3380
Chargeurs	1240	1275
Club Med	537	546
Darty	3806	3915
Dumez	1781	1730
Elf-Aquitaine	311	311
Europe 1	830	853
Gen Eaux	1300	1305
Hachette	2350	2600
Lafarge Cop	1212	1212
Legrand	N.A.	4460
Lesieur	1250	1295
L'Oreal	3451	3460
Martell	1330	1350
Matra	2165	2190
Merlin	2400	2480
Michelin	2230	2250
Moet Hennessy	2125	2161
Moulinex	55.80	58.10
Occidentale	1008	1000
Pernod Ric	948	962
Perrier	748	780
Peugeot	1045	1035
Printemps	466	501
Radiotechn	840	875
Redoute	2141	2210
Roussel Uclaf	1390	1370
Sanofi	691	704
Skis Rossignol	1201	1196
Telemecan	2710	2790
Thomson CSF	1441	1505
Total	433	443

CAC Index : 364.30
Previous : 378.50

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.94	3.98
Cold Storage	3.94	3.96
DBS	9.50	9.60
Fraser Neave	5.52	5.47½
How Par	3.12	3.18
Hume	2.22	2.15
Inchcape	2.87	2.90
Lum Chang	0.955	0.955
Malayan Banking	4.50	4.40
OCBC	8.75	8.85
OUB	3.50	3.40
OUE	2.92	3
Shangri-la	3.50	3.60
Sime Darby	1.91	1.93
S'pore Airlines	9.55	9.65
S'pore Land	5.45	5.45
S'pore Press	8.50	8.40
S Steamship	1.79	1.82
St Trading	3.46	3.52
UOB	4.74	4.74
United Overseas	1.61	1.64

Straits Times Ind Index : 903.56
Previous : 902.20

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	180	182
Alfa Laval	297	N.Q.
Asea	346	347
Astra	520	515
Atlas Copco	211	211
Beijer	179	180
Boliden	260	252
Electrolux	314	313
Ericsson	249	245
Esselte	132	133
Fermenta	137	137
Handelsbanken	430	425
Pharmacia	186	186
Saab-Scania	706	718
Sandvik	160	158
Skanska	201	201
SKF	345	346
SwedishMatch	425	424
Volvo	372	371

Affaersvaerlden Index : 733.50
Previous : 733.20

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.70	3.70
ANZ	5.54	5.66
BHP	8.60	8.60
Boral	4.22	4.20
Bougainville	3.25	3.30
Coles Myer	5.58	5.60
Comalco	2.50	2.50
CRA	8.84	8.80
CSR	3.10	3.14
Dunlop	3.60	3.70
Elders Ixl	5.06	5.12
ICI Australia	2.75	2.78
Magellan	1.95	1.95
MIM	2.44	2.48
Nat Aust Bank	5.56	5.74
News Corp	35.20	34.80
N Broken Hill	2.72	2.77
Poseidon	4.60	4.70
Old Coal Trust	1.90	1.87
Santos	4.30	4.40
Thomas Nation	3.65	3.75
Western Mining	4.90	5
Westpac Banking	4.70	4.90
Woodside	1.01	1

All Ordinaries Index : 1361.30
Previous : 1367.30

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	385	410
Asahi Chemical	781	794
Asahi Glass	1270	1300
Bank of Tokyo	870	870
Bridgestone	642	650
Canon	1070	1050
Casio	1430	1380
C.Itoh	745	715
Dai Nippon Print	1700	1730
Daiwa House	1550	1520
Daiwa Securities	1570	1650
Fanuc	5270	5180
Fuji Bank	1490	1480
Fuji Photo	3140	3180
Fujitsu	990	982
Hitachi	1020	1040
Hitachi Cable	960	961
Honda	1240	1260
Japan Air Lines	9100	9200
Kajima	1110	1180
Kansai Power	3380	3390
Kawasaki Steel	198	198
Kirin Brewery	1330	1330
Komatsu	467	468
Kubota	357	N.A.
Kyocera	4050	N.A.
Matsu Elec Inds	1740	1690
Matsu Elec Works	1510	1490
Mitsubishi Bank	1650	1660
Mitsubishi Chem	690	698
Mitsubishi Elec	459	437
Mitsubishi Heavy	485	472
Mitsubishi Corp	1020	1090
Mitsui and Co	545	N.A.
Mitsukoshi	1060	1090
Mitsumi	1300	1280
NEC	2080	2040
NGK Insulators	837	818
Nikko Sec	1320	1420
Nippon Kogaku	867	861
Nippon Oil	1180	1180
Nippon Steel	168	181
Nippon Yusen	396	412
Nissan	550	545
Nomura Sec	2700	2830
Olympus	1050	1020
Pioneer	2230	2200
Ricoh	920	715
Sharp	925	945
Shimazu	941	958
Shinetsu Chemical	995	1010
Sony	3170	3150
Sumitomo Bank	1940	1990
Sumitomo Chem	332	332
Sumitomo Marine	856	880
Sumitomo Metal	139	142
Taisei Corp	778	794
Taisho Marine	815	835
Takeda Chem	1950	1960
TDK	3860	3840
Teijin	685	N.A.
Tokio Marine	1520	1540
Tokyo Elec. Power	7490	7400
Toppan Printing	1440	1460
Toray Ind	580	590
Toshiba	633	638
Toyota	1890	N.A.
Yamaichi Sec	1280	1400

Nikkei 225 : 16323.37
Previous : 16781.34
New Index : 1391.49
Previous : 1405.34

"N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

To Our Readers

Stock tables from Frankfurt, Milan and Zurich are not available in this edition because of a strike at Agence France-Presse. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

Saturdays in the Trib.

Get the big picture on world business trends in Leonard Silk's Economic Scene.

Toronto Oct. 17

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3200	Abti Prce	$25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
4000	Acklands	$18¼	18	18	— ¼
19600	Agnico E	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
700	Agra Ind A	$13	13	13	+ ⅛
7180	Alt Energy	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
1300	Alta Nat	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
10217	Algoma St	$14⅜	14½	14½	
94037	A Barick	$21	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
3074	Atco I f	$8⅞	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
25538	BCED	315	310	315	+ 5
140	BP Canada	$33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
145247	Bank BC	315	285	315	+15
122763	Bank N S	$16⅛	16¼	16⅜	
308200	Baton	$22	21	22	+ ½
11337	Bonanza R	165	140	160	— 5
480	Bralorne	140	135	140	
1150	Bramalea	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
220031	BCFP	$14⅛	13½	13½	
21255	BC Res	134	128	134	+ 6
14550	BC Phone	$26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
1400	Brunswk	$13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
6800	Budd Can	$41⅜	40⅛	41⅜	+1⅛
110200	CAE	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ 1
201	CCL A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
2761	CCL B f	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	
3663	Cad Frv	$31½	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
19418	Campeau f	$27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
5692	C Nor West	$14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
15345	C Packrs	$16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
3400	Can Trust	$49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
38478	CI Bk Com	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
128866	CTire A f	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2200	C Util B	$19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
700	Cara	$11	10⅞	11	
1400	Celanese	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
125	Celan 175 p	$24½	24½	24½	
6487	Cntrl Cap	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
28740	Cineplex	$18	17½	17⅞	
1800	C Distb A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14850	CDistb B f	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
619465	CTL Bank	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Conwest A	$9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
6478	Coseka R	85	85	85	+ 2
800	Conron A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
27250	Crownx	$24⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
10940	Czar Res	175	165	165	+ 5
2100	Denison A p	$6⅛	6	6	
280	Denison B f	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
1580	Develcon	410	410	410	+ 5
3600	Dickensn A f	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
15770	Dofasco	$23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
800	Du Pont A	$34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
50962	Dylex A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7300	Emco	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4700	Equity Svr	$6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
800	FCA Intl	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14100	C Falcon C	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
61030	Fcnbrdge	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
10944	Fed Ind A	$18⅝	18⅛	18½	
700	F City Fin	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
6800	Gendis A	$17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
53900	Geac Comp	460	445	445	— 5
500	Gibraltar	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14250	Goldcorp f	$8⅛	7⅞	8	
150	Goodyear	$45	45	45	+ 2
100	Grafl G	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3090	GL Forest	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
25391	H Group A	450	440	450	+10
1575	Hawker	$27	27	27	+ ¼
26000	Hayes D	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	
27100	Hees Intl	$32⅛	31⅞	32	— ⅛
4286	H Bay Co	$25	24⅞	25	+ ½
57987	Imasco	$34	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
7200	Indal	$13½	13⅛	13½	
6890	Inland Gas	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32501	I Corona e	$27⅞	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
267425	Intl Thom	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
11646	Inter Pipe	$40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
5900	Ipsco	$8⅞	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
300	Ivaco B	$20	20	20	— ⅛
2600	Jannock	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
100	Kelsey H	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
800	Kerr Add	$16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
18460	Labatt	$21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
800	Lacana	$9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
11400	LOnt Cem	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
18425	Loblaw Co	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10300	Lumonics	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
45590	Magna A f	$27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
2300	MDS H A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
40900	MICC	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5380	Mclan H X	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3750	Maritime f	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3445	Molson A f	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
90	Murphy	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
300	Nabisco L	$37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
126329	Noranda	$20	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
61189	Norcen	$14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
854834	Nva AltA f	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
780	Nowsco W	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
23396	NuWst sp A	30	28	28	
2000	Oakwood	250	250	250	
28200	Omnibus o	$5¼	490	5	
2550	Oshawa A f	$19⅜	19½	19⅜	+ ¼
13775	Pac W Alrln	$18	17⅞	18	
4200	Pamour	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
5600	PanCan P	$25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
200	Pembina	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
200	Pine Point	$10	10	10	
166211	Placer	$30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
2400	Que Sturg o	$5	495	5	
4900	Rayrock f	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
11450	Redpath	$23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
1800	Rogers A	$21⅞	21¾	21⅞	
1218	Roman	$10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+ ⅜
700	Rothman	$41½	41½	41½	— ½
5050	Sceptre R	260	260	260	
43000	Scotts f	$11⅞	11¾	11¾	
714694	Sears Can	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5570	SHL Systm	$29⅝	28⅝	29½	+ ¾
300	Selkirk A f	$23	23	23	+ ½
7325	Shell Can	$22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
4800	Sherritt	$6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
500	Slater B f	$11	11	11	+ ½
9970	Southam	$21⅝	21½	21½	+ ¼
23450	Spar Aero f	$24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ¼
17720	Stelco A	$23¼	22	23¼	+ 1
240	Teck Cor A	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
56284	Teck B f	$24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
11100	Tex Can	$28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
10358	Thom N A	$28¼	27⅞	28¼	
38227	Tor Dm Bk	$24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
37678	Torstar B f	$28	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
6300	Traders A f	$44½	44	44	
1618	Trns Mt	$14	14	14	
5200	Trinity Res	60	55	60	+ 7
13195	TrnAlta UA	$28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
129761	TrCan PL	$17	16¾	17	
6816	Trimac	275	260	275	+ 5
20849	Triton A	$30⅜	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
1260	Trizec A f	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	
45643	Turbo	62	60	60	— 2
11460	Unicorp A f	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
500	Un Carbid	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
4649	U Enterise	$11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
350	U Keno	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
6721	Versil A f	130	125	125	+ 5
6900	Vestgron	75	71	73	+ 5
68480	Wardair	$25	23	25	+ 2
200	Weldwod	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
2100	Westmin	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
640	Weston	$30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
11584	Woodwd A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛

Total sales 17,914,594 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 index:	3,040.80	3,029.70

Montreal Oct. 17

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25228	Bank Mont	$34⅝	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
926	BombrdrA	$26	25½	26	+ ¼
4635	BombrdrB	$26	25⅝	26⅛	
1122	CB Pak	$20½	20¼	20½	
85721	Cascades	$14⅛	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
100	CIL	$28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
8548	ConBath	$25¼	25	25⅛	
1071	DomTxtA	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3900	MntTrst	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
118060	NatBk Cda	$28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
17287	Noverco	$13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
18940	Power Corp	$16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
6325	Provigo	$17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
9825	RollandA	$15	14⅞	15	
500	RollandB	$15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
30660	Royal Bank	$34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
15566	RoyTrstco	$30⅝	30⅜	30½	
4000	SteinbrgA	$37⅜	36½	36⅞	— ¼

Total Sales 3,360,578 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials index:	1,323.87	1,322.46

SHERIDAN MORLEY
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Jack Rollatt/Boston-United Press International

t fielder Dwight Evans lost his cap but not the ball on Len Dykstra's fifth-inning drive.

Red Sox Bomb Mets, 9-3, Head for Fenway Up by 2

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The wonderful world of the New York Mets, a happy and heady place in baseball all year, crumbled a bit more Sunday night before 55,063 wondering fans in Shea Stadium.

The Boston Red Sox pummeled Dwight Gooden, Rick Aguilera, Jesse Orosco and Sid Fernandez for 18 hits, pounding out an 9-3 victory and beating the Mets for the second straight time in baseball's 83d World Series. And the great pitching match between Gooden and Roger Clemens did not last beyond five innings.

So, having lost two games at home, the Mets faced the daunting prospect of trying to revive in Fenway Park, where the Series will be resumed Tuesday night with Bob Ojeda pitching against Dennis (Oil Can) Boyd of the Red Sox.

By any standard, Gooden vs. Clemens was a classic matchup of distinguished power pitchers, but it took some strange turns early and kept growing stranger.

In the second inning, Gooden was told by the chief umpire to remove a Band-Aid from his left hand, and he did. Then, in the third inning, the Red Sox tore into him for three runs and took the lead for the second straight game. But the Mets came right back in the home third — scoring their first runs of the Series, narrowing the gap to 3-2 and restoring the matchup.

The teams were surrounded once more by color and clamor.

Billy Joel sang the national anthem from home plate, and the ceremonial first ball was thrown out by Elie Wiesel, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last week for his work in human rights. Right-hander Wiesel stood on the grass about 30 feet away from home plate and threw a firm, straight pitch to Gary Carter.

Then it was time for Gooden and Clemens, a match of right-handed superstars with historic heat in a Series already endowed with historic touches. Gooden won 24 games and lost 4 last season while leading the major leagues in strikeouts. Clemens was 24-4 this year, led the American League in strikeouts and set a record last April by striking out 20 batters in one game.

"It will be the biggest game I've ever pitched," Gooden said before the game.

"I'm sure it's what everybody's been waiting for since the All-Star Game," Clemens said, meaning his brief encounter with Gooden in July.

The two teams had staged a strict pitchers' duel in Saturday's opener, Boston winning by 1-0.

"It was like a championship fight," said the Mets' Wally Backman. "Feeling each other out — you don't know much about them, they don't know much about you. But the lines are still painted and the bases are still 90 feet apart, whether we know each other or not."

If Sunday's had been a championship fight, the third round might have resulted in a double knockout. In the top of the inning, Gooden started by walking Spike Owen, who also had walked twice in the opener. Clemens, who hadn't had a hit since high school, bunted in front of the plate. First baseman Keith Hernandez, a master at choking off the bunt, got to the ball but hurried his throw to second and bounced it away for an error; both runners were safe.

Then came Wade Boggs, who led the big leagues in hitting this year at .357. He lined a double off the chalk in left field, and Boston took the lead. Next came Marty Barrett, who hit .367 in the American League playoff, and he lined a single to right-center for another run. When Bill Buckner slammed a single past first base, the Red Sox led by three.

The Mets, still scoreless in the Series, seemed close to fading from sight. But they bounced back in the bottom of the inning with two runs. Rafael Santana singled; Gooden bunted into the air toward first base, and Buckner tried a diving catch that jarred the ball loose, and it fell for a midget single.

Lenny Dykstra also bunted, up the third-base line, and was thrown out while Santana and Gooden advanced. Then Backman skimmed a 1-1 pitch through the middle for a single that scored Santana. A second crossed when Hernandez slammed a hard shot off Clemens's leg. Hernandez was thrown out, but the Mets had closed the gap for Gooden to one run.

But Doctor K was not operating in his best manner. In the fourth, Dave Henderson nailed Gooden's second pitch into the bleacher seats in left-center for the first home run of the Series, and Boston led by 4-2.

As heavy as that seemed, things grew even heavier for the Mets in the fifth. Jim Rice opened with a single through the left side, and then came Dwight Evans — the 35-year-old right fielder who hit a home run for Boston in the memorable 1975 Series against Cincinnati. He put Gooden's first pitch into the seats in left-center.

It was the second homer in two innings by the Red Sox, and they now led the Mets and their 21-year-old ace by 6-2 at the halfway mark.

But in the Met half of the fifth, Clemens suddenly relinquished his role in the performance. He got Dykstra on a long drive to right that Evans grabbed diving, but Backman walked and Hernandez slammed a single off the glove of the lunging second baseman Barrett.

Backman went to third, Manager John McNamara went to the mound, Clemens went to the dugout and Steve Crawford came out of the bullpen and took up the pitching. But Carter ripped his second pitch through the shortstop slot for a single and a run, cutting the lead to 6-3.

The chance was there — runners on first and second with one down and Darryl Strawberry batting. But Strawberry struck out for the second time in the game, the fourth time in two games in the Series and the 15th time in 28 times at bat in postseason play. When Danny Heep grounded out, the Mets were still three runs back.

And then Gooden left the game, too, Rick Aguilera coming on to pitch for New York. So, on a night of upsets, the great duel between Clemens and Gooden didn't extend even into the sixth inning.

And in the seventh, the Red Sox wrapped things up with two runs on consecutive no-out singles — all off Aguilera — by Rice, Evans, Rich Gedman, Henderson and Owen.

Paul Benoit/The Associated Press

Dave Henderson, hitting the first home run of the '86 Series.

...ute Interceptions Help Seahawks Beat Giants, 17-12

...tled by Our Staff From Dispatches

...ATTLE — Two interceptions ...il Simms passes in Sunday's ... quarter spelled the differ... between the Seattle Seahawks ...he New York Giants.

...e Seahawks intercepted ...s a total of four times en route ...

NFL ROUNDUP

...17-12 National Football ...e victory. One was converted ... one-yard touchdown run by Warner five minutes into the ...eriod, and Dave Brown's sec... interception of the day, at the ...le 10-yard line with 54 seconds ...reserved the triumph.

..."e just made mistakes," said ...s. "We got close but couldn't ...ything. We thought we could ...d it out and run at them, but ...st didn't put enough plays ...her."

...a game in which the defenses ...nated, the Seahawks led, 10-9.

Bruce Scholtz picked off a ...s pass that was high and ...d by intended receiver Mau...Carthon. Scholtz returned the ...10 yards to the Giant 19, and ...le scored five plays later on ...er's run up the middle.

...ter the Seahawk TD, New ... drove 76 yards in 12 plays, ...Raul Allegre kicked a 31-yard ...goal to cut the deficit to 17-12. ...e Giants got the ball back for ...ast time with 2:24 to go, and marched from their own 33 to the Seahawk 22 with 1:25 left, but two incomplete passes and Jacob Green's fourth sack of the day left them with a fourth down at the 26 with 59 seconds left.

Brown's interceptions gave him 48 for his 12-year career, second only to Donnie Shell of Pittsburgh, who has 49, among active players.

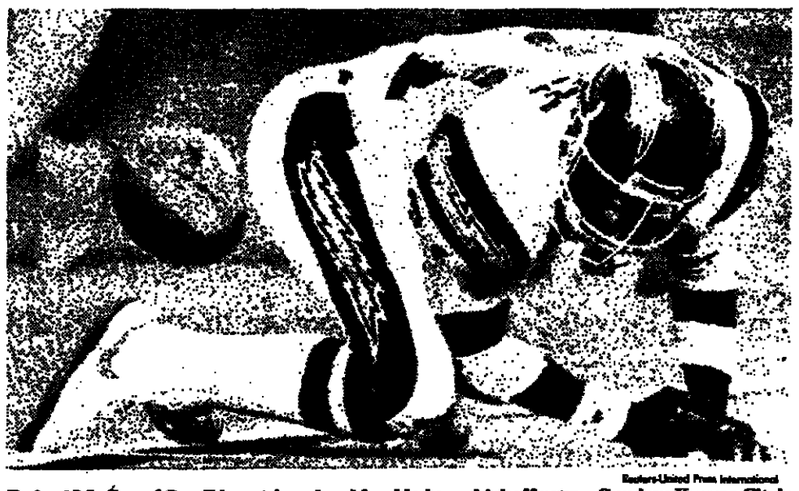
The Seahawks ended the the Giant's five-game winning streak and knocked them out of a first-place tie with Washington in the National Conference East.

New York running back Joe Morris rushed 24 times for 116 yards to eclipse Warner, the American Conference rushing leader, who had 56 yards on 19 carries.

Seattle's Steve Largent caught a pass in his 130th consecutive regular-season game (he had set the NFL record 128). His two catches boosted him to second place on the all-time list with 650 career receptions, one more than Charley Taylor. Charlie Joiner is the all-time leader.

The Seahawks lost starting center Blair Bush for the season with a left knee injury in the first half.

Chiefs 42, Chargers 41: In Kansas City, Missouri, Lloyd Burruss tied an NFL record by returning two interceptions for touchdowns to lead the Chiefs. Kansas City weathered a last-minute scare when the usually accurate Rolf Benirschke missed a 25-yard field goal.



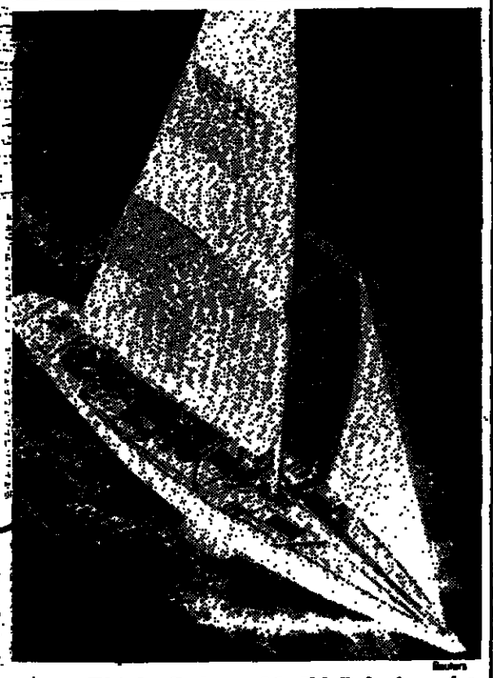
Reuters-United Press International

Buford McGee of San Diego tripped and fumbled on a kickoff return Sunday; Kansas City's Kevin Ross scooped up the ball and raced 21 yards for a touchdown. The Chiefs won, 42-41.

Falcons 10, 49ers 10: In Atlanta, David Archer threw a 39-yard touchdown pass to Sylvester Stamps with 1:33 remaining in regulation to enable the Falcons to tie San Francisco. It was only the ninth overtime tie in NFL history.

Cowboys 17, Eagles 14: In Philadelphia, Rafael Septien kicked a 38-yard field goal with two seconds left to rally Dallas past the Eagles. The Cowboys had 10 sacks, and Danny White, who did not start because of an injured hip, had to bail Dallas out in the final minutes; he replaced the injured Steve Pelluer on the final drive and hit Timmy Newsome for 18 yards to the Philadelphia 18 with 34 seconds left.

Rams 14, Lions 10: In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson rushed for 130 yards and a touchdown and Nolan Cromwell returned an interception 80 yards for a score to lift the Los Angeles Rams. Dickerson, who has 860 yards, scored on a 1-yard run, as Los Angeles took a 14-0 first-quarter lead and stopped a late rally by Detroit. *(AP, UPI)*



Reuters

...urageous IV, in her final race of the '86 elimination series.

...ourageous Calling It Quits

...mpiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

...FREMANTLE, Australia — ...urageous IV, the sentimental ...orite among the six U.S. ...allengers seeking to regain ... America's Cup, dropped ...t of the elimination trials ...nday night.

The head of the Courageous syndicate, Leonard Green, ...

AMERICA'S CUP

...d that as of Oct. 30, its 2½-...ar challenge will end. The ...dicate represented the Yale ...rinthian Yacht Club.

Efforts to purchase the Stars ...Stripes syndicate boat, Stars & ...ipes '85 (the first of three new ...ats constructed for the San ...go Yacht Club effort), failed ...cause not enough money was ...ilable, according to Norman ...senblum, administrative co...inator for the syndicate.

...Rosenblum said the San Die... organization, headed by ...lin Burnham and Dennis ...nner, put a fair price on the ...at. "The backer we thought ...had backed out," said Cou...geous Skipper David Vietor. ...iracles just don't happen."

...Vietor and Rosenblum said ...t that the 12-year-old Coura...us IV, which twice success...fy defended the America's ...p and raced in three other ...llenges, had been outdated ...the new high-tech 12-meter ...ats.

...Courageous IV won only one ...12 races in the first round of the elimination series, and was clearly outclassed by speedier rivals, except at the starts where Vietor won a majority.

Meanwhile, both Kookaburra II and III continued their impressive showings Monday in the first round of the defenders' elimination series.

Iain Murray and Kookaburra III scored a third victory without a loss, beating Australia III, the Alan Bond syndicate boat that won the 12-meter world championship earlier in the year.

The Bond syndicate gained a measure of revenge when Australia IV, a highly touted new boat sailed by Colin Beashel, nipped Kookaburra II, skippered by Peter Gilmour, by only 20 seconds.

It was a small measure of revenge as Kookaburra II lost the lead when it fouled its spinnaker after rounding the windward mark eight seconds ahead of Australia II. Beashel stretched the lead to 34 seconds, but on the final beat, Gilmour cut the gap to 20 seconds.

Murray's victory over Australia III was impressive because of the huge gap at the finish between the boats, Kookaburra II winning by 4:30.

The races were held in 16-24 knot winds and light seas.

The 12 remaining challengers do not return to action until Nov. 2, when the second round-robin begins. *(AP, UPI)*

New York Marathon to Test For Stimulants and Steroids

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Prompted by what he called a growing concern about the possible use of stimulants to enhance performance, Fred Lebow, the director of the New York Marathon, has announced that the race will implement drug testing for the first time when it is run Nov. 2.

It will also be the first time that drug testing will be conducted at a U.S. road race that was not part of the Olympics, Olympic trials or a world championship.

Lebow said the testing would conform with the guidelines set by The Athletics Congress, the country's governing board of track and field, in a new drug-enforcement program covering road racing, which took effect on Oct. 1. The program stipulates that the top three male and female finishers in a road race, plus two other finishers from among the top 25 — randomly chosen — will be subjected to tests for such stimulants as amphetamines, and for steroids.

Dr. Andrew Rodriquez, the medical director of the New York race, said he would ask TAC to conduct the tests. If TAC chooses not to conduct them, Lebow said the New York Road Runners Club would go ahead on its own. "We will be committed to it once we've made the decision," Lebow said. "I have been traveling all around the world, and there is so much discussion about drugs. I think we have a moral obligation in a mass participation sport where prize money is given to see that no one cheats."

Lebow said that drug testing had been discussed for a couple of years. He also was swayed by Rob de Castella of Australia, the winner of last spring's Boston Marathon and currently the top-rated long distance runner in the world. De Castella will be running in his first New York Marathon, a coup for Lebow, who received a commitment from de Castella last March 1, before Boston. Lebow said de Castella would be paid the highest appearance fee given any runner in the 17-year history of the race.

"Drug testing was not one of de Castella's stipulations," Lebow said, "but he was a catalyst in our decision. I looked in his eyes when he talked about it and he was vehement."

Lebow said that the drug testing decision was a gamble that could hurt the marathon. Some runners who object to being tested on principle or are afraid of being detected using stimulants, may withdraw, depriving the marathon of depth.

New York is only one of several lucrative marathons in what has become a highly competitive event among sponsors and cities. The Chicago marathon, which will be held the Sunday before the New York race, is New York's chief adversary.

"But we want to call attention to what is a general drug problem in the country," Lebow said. "Years ago, runners cheated and that was before there was money. Now, the value of winning New York can add up to a half million dollars."

He recounted how marathon officials once found a small quantity of marijuana in one of the athletic bags runners leave behind at the starting line. "It was enough to catch our eye," he said.

Floyd Wins U.S. Golf Playoff

Kathy Willens/AP

Ray Floyd

The Associated Press

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Florida — U.S Open champion Ray Floyd rolled in a six-foot (1.82-meter) par putt on the first playoff hole to defeat Lon Hinkle and Mike Sullivan and win the Disney World Classic golf tournament here Sunday.

Hinkle blew a three-footer and Sullivan's missed opportunity was from about 12 feet on the par-3 15th hole. All three had finished regulation play with 71s, posting totals of 275, 13-under-par on the 7,190-yard Magnolia course. It was Floyd's 21st career victory.

"I felt really fortunate just getting into the playoff," said the winner, who sank an 18-foot birdie putt on the 18th. His $90,000 first prize brought his lifetime earnings to $3,234,900.

Floyd, Sullivan and Hinkle began the day tied for second at 204, two strokes back of Payne Stewart. Stewart closed with a 74 to clinch a three-way tie for fourth with Gary Koch (69) and Pat McGowan (68).

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

World Series, Game 2

Boston	003	120	201	—	9	15	0
New York	002	010	000	—	3	8	1

BATTING SUMMARY

BOSTON

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi
Boggs 3b	5	1	2	2	0	0	2
Barrett 2b	5	0	2	0	0	0	1
Buckner 1b	5	0	2	0	0	0	1
a-Stapleton pr-1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rice lf	4	2	3	0	0	0	0
Evans rf	4	2	2	0	0	1	2
Gedman c	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Henderson cf	5	2	3	0	0	1	2
Owen ss	4	1	3	0	0	0	1
k-Romero pr-ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clemens p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
a-Crawford p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
d-Greenwell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
f-Stanley p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	9	18	2	0	2	9

NEW YORK

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi
Dykstra cf	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Backman 2b	3	1	2	0	0	0	1
Hernandez 1b	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Carter c	4	0	1	0	0	0	1
Strawberry rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heep lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
b-Aguilera p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e-Orosco p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h-Mazzilli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
i-Fernandez p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l-Sisk p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santana ss	4	1	2	0	0	0	0
Gooden p	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
c-Wilson lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	8	0	0	0	3

PITCHING SUMMARY

BOSTON

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Clemens	4 1-3	5	3	3	4	3
Crawford W,1-0	1 2-3	1	0	0	0	2
Stanley S, 1	3	2	0	0	1	3
Totals	9	8	3	3	5	8

NEW YORK

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Gooden L, 0-1	5	8	4	5	2	6
Aguilera	1	5	2	2	1	1
Orosco	2	2	0	0	0	3
Fernandez	0 1-3	3	1	1	0	1
Sisk	0 2-3	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	9	18	9	8	4	12

FIELDING SUMMARY

BOSTON

	po	a	e
Henderson cf	3	0	0
Rice lf	4	0	0
Owen ss	2	3	0
Barrett 2b	2	4	0
Buckner 1b	10	1	0
Evans rf	5	0	0
Boggs 3b	1	4	0
Gedman c	17	1	0
Hurst p	0	2	0
Greenwell ph	0	0	0
Clemens p	1	1	0
Stanley p	0	0	0
Crawford p	1	0	0
Stapleton pr-1b	0	0	0
Romero pr-ss	0	0	0
Schiraldi p	0	0	0
Totals	54	16	0

NEW YORK

	po	a	e
Teufel 2b	0	1	1
Backman pr-2b	2	4	0
Gooden p	0	0	0
Santana ss	4	5	0
Carter c	21	0	0
Dykstra cf	4	0	0
Wilson lf	2	0	0
Hernandez 1b	12	1	1
Strawberry rf	4	0	0
Johnson 3b	1	0	0
Heep ph-lf	1	0	0
Knight 3b	1	2	0
Darling p	0	2	0
Mazzilli ph	0	0	0
Mitchell ph-lf	0	1	0
Aguilera p	0	0	0
Fernandez p	0	0	0
McDowell p	0	2	0
Orosco p	0	0	0
Sisk p	0	0	0
Totals	54	18	2

Game-Winning RBI— Boggs (1).

DP—New York 1. *LOB*—Boston 12, New York 9. *CS*—Backman. *S*—Dykstra, Clemens.

Aguilera pitched to 3 batters in the 7th. a-relieved Clemens in 5th. b-started 6th in relief of Gooden. c-replaced Heep in left in 6th. d-pinch hit for Crawford in 7th. e-relieved Aguilera in 7th. f-started 7th in relief of Crawford. g-ran for Buckner in 8th. h-pinch hit for Orosco in 8th. i-started 9th in relief of Orosco. l-relieved Fernandez in 9th. k-ran for Owen in 9th.

Umpires—Home, Evans; First, Wendelstedt; Second, Brinkman; Third, Montague; Left, Ford; Right, Kibler.

Time—3:24. Attendance—55,063.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	6	0	0	12	34	20
Philadelphia	5	0	0	10	23	8
New Jersey	3	2	0	6	19	20
NY Rangers	1	3	2	4	24	27
NY Islanders	1	3	1	3	17	17
Washington	1	4	0	2	18	28

Adams Division

Boston	4	2	0	8	25	17
Quebec	3	2	1	7	26	17
Montreal	2	2	1	5	19	19
Buffalo	1	3	2	4	16	21
Hartford	1	2	1	3	15	22

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Toronto	3	0	2	8	19	14
Minnesota	2	2	1	5	23	21
St. Louis	2	1	1	5	12	11
Detroit	2	3	0	4	16	20
Chicago	1	4	1	3	19	26

Smythe Division

Edmonton	3	3	0	6	24	23
Los Angeles	3	3	0	6	22	25
Winnipeg	2	3	1	5	17	19
Calgary	2	3	0	4	19	28
Vancouver	1	4	0	2	10	22

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Islanders	0	1	1 — 2
N.Y. Rangers	0	2	0 — 2

Trottier (2), Flatley (2), Miller (1), Larouche (4). Shots on goal: N.Y.I. (on Vanbiesbrouck) 8-11-13-3—35; N.Y.R. (on Smith) 4-13-6-0—23.

Winnipeg	0	0	1 — 1
Philadelphia	2	0	1 — 3

Kerr (5), Sinisalo 2 (2); Howerchuk (4). Shots on goal: Winn. (on Hextall) 9-8-13—30; Phil. (on Reddick) 14-12-8—34.

Minnesota	4	2	2 — 8
Chicago	2	1	3 — 5

MacLellan (2), Ciccarelli 2 (8), McKegney (2), Broten (2), R. Wilson (1), Acton (1), Bluesteel (2); B. Murray (1), Fraser (3), Secord (2), T. Murray 2 (2). Shots on goal: Minn. (on Bannerman) 13-13-8—34; Chi. (on Beaupre) 17-11-11—39.

Edmonton	3	1	2 — 6
Los Angeles	2	0	4 — 7

Taylor (2), Robitaille 2 (3), Wells (1), Playfair (1), Carson (4), Erickson (2); Tikkanen 2 (6), McSorley (1), Lowe (1), MacTavish (2), Kurri (4). Shots on goal: Edm. (on Janecyk) 10-11-8—29; L.A. (on Moog) 15-14-10—39.

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
N.Y. Jets	5	1	0	.833	156	133
New England	4	2	0	.571	196	112
Buffalo	2	5	0	.286	142	148
Miami	2	5	0	.286	181	220
Indianapolis	0	7	0	.000	68	189
Central						
Cincinnati	5	2	0	.714	176	192
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	152	140
Houston	1	6	0	.143	128	150
Pittsburgh	1	6	0	.143	85	183
West						
Denver	6	0	0	1.000	179	101
Seattle	5	2	0	.714	165	100
Kansas City	4	3	0	.571	154	152
L.A. Raiders	4	3	0	.571	136	130
San Diego	1	6	0	.143	159	201

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	6	1	0	.857	148	118
Dallas	5	2	0	.714	189	128
N.Y. Giants	5	2	0	.714	142	90
Philadelphia	2	5	0	.286	98	159
St. Louis	1	6	0	.143	97	157
Central						
Chicago	6	1	0	.857	173	90
Minnesota	5	2	0	.714	156	91
Detroit	3	4	0	.429	116	130
Green Bay	1	6	0	.143	91	191
Tampa Bay	1	6	0	.143	169	191
West						
Atlanta	5	1	1	.786	160	118
L.A. Rams	5	2	0	.714	130	120
San Francisco	4	2	1	.643	170	107
New Orleans	3	4	0	.429	129	122

Sunday's Results

Minnesota 23, Chicago 7
Dallas 17, Philadelphia 14
Green Bay 17, Cleveland 14
Cincinnati 31, Houston 28
Buffalo 24, Indianapolis 13
L.A. Raiders 30, Miami 28
New England 34, Pittsburgh 0
Washington 28, St. Louis 27
San Francisco 10, Atlanta 10
New Orleans 38, Tampa Bay 7
L.A. Rams 14, Detroit 10
Seattle 17, N.Y. Giants 12
Kansas City 42, San Diego 41

Monday's Game

Denver at N.Y. Jets

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	8	7	0	345	284	16
Hamilton	7	8	1	365	337	15
Montreal	4	11	0	271	376	8
Ottawa	3	13	0	311	478	6

WESTERN DIVISION

Edmonton	12	3	0	462	293	24
Winnipeg	10	5	0	439	305	20
Brit Colmb	9	6	0	350	349	18
Calgary	9	7	0	416	364	18
Saskatchwn	6	8	1	367	410	13

Sunday's Result

Toronto 35, Ottawa 21
Edmonton 38, Calgary 30

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Disney World Classic, which ended Sunday on the par-72, 6,542-yard Palm Course and the par-72, 7,190-yard Magnolia Course at Lake Buena Vista, Florida (x-won sudden-death playoff):

x-Ray Floyd, $90,000	68-66-70-71—275
Mike Sullivan, $44,000	65-69-70-71—275
Lon Hinkle, $44,000	67-69-68-71—275
Pat McGowan, $20,667	69-70-69-68—276
Payne Stewart, $20,667	65-66-71-74—276
Gary Koch, $20,667	66-72-68-69—276
Andy North, $16,125	71-69-69-69—278
Phil Blackmar, $16,125	67-73-68-70—278
Bob Murphy, $14,500	68-72-69-70—279
Chris Perry, $13,000	72-70-68-70—280
Tom Purtzer, $13,000	69-71-67-73—280
Dave Rummells, $11,000	72-70-68-71—281
Tim Simpson, $11,000	67-73-68-73—281
Brian Claar, $8,500	69-69-68-76—282
Buddy Gardner, $8,500	71-70-66-75—282
Dave Barr, $8,500	70-76-70-72—282

Top finishers and earnings in the Lancome Trophy tournament, which ended Sunday in Saint-Nom-la-Bretechc, France (x-sudden death playoff suspended after four playoff holes because of darkness; title shared):

x-Seve Ballesteros, $39,400	67-69-68-70—274
x-Bernhard Langer, $39,400	73-66-66-69—274
Des Smyth, $18,300	72-69-68-66—275
Sandy Lyle, $13,950	70-66-70-70—276
Sam Torrance, $13,950	71-64-74-67—276
John Bland, $8,300	72-71-68-66—277
Gordon Brand Sr., $8,300	69-69-68-71—277
Jose-Maria Olazbl, $8,300	71-69-66-71—277
Curtis Strange, $6,800	69-67-70-72—278
Hugh Baiocchi, $6,250	69-70-73-67—279

America's Cup

DEFENDER ELIMINATION

Standings

Yacht	W	L	Pts
Kookaburra III	3	0	3
Australia IV	2	1	2
Kookaburra II	2	1	2
Australia III	1	2	1
South Australia	1	2	1
Steak 'n Kidney	0	3	0

SERIES A

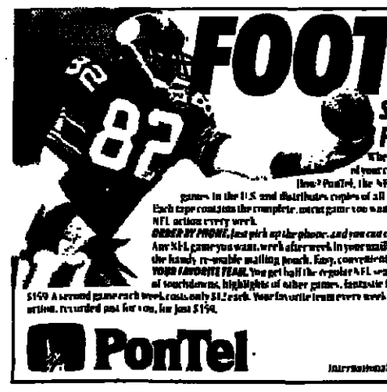
Monday's Results

Australia IV def. Kookaburra II, 20 seconds.
Kookaburra III def. Australia III, 4:38.
South Australia def. Steak 'n Kidney, 1:12.

Tuesday's Races

Kookaburra II vs. Kookaburra III
Australia IV vs. Steak 'n Kidney
Australia III vs. South Australia

Tuesday's forecast: Southwesterly winds 11 to 15 knots; seas 2-3 feet.



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Art Buchwald

Who Did It? Everybody

WASHINGTON — For the past week I have been trying to find out who was responsible for the C-123 cargo plane that was shot down over Nicaragua. Everyone seems to be taking credit for it.

The White House folks say that the Reagan administration was involved.

"We don't approve of airplanes that fly over Marxist countries we have diplomatic relations with, but we're always willing to make an exception. If we can't violate the laws of Congress to wage a secret war, then we have no right to call ourselves the White House."

Buchwald

"Who helped you do the job?"

"The Abraham Lincoln Brigade. They fought on the Loyalist side during the Spanish Civil War, and they were aching for action again. What gets you mad is that Major General Singlaub says he did it all with his mercenaries."

"Who is General Singlaub?"

"He runs the Club Med for the contras in El Salvador."

□

I went to see General Singlaub. "Are you involved with the plane that was downed in Nicaragua?"

"I didn't know a plane had been shot down, but if there was, we'll take credit for it."

"It was one of ours, not one of theirs."

"You mean one of mine. No plane flies over Nicaragua without my permission."

"Then the CIA had nothing to do with it?"

"They always brag about being part of a covert operation whether they are or not."

"Maybe I should ask William Casey. His footprints are all over Central America."

□

When I called and asked for Casey, I was told he wasn't there. "Where is he?" I inquired.

"He's on The Hill telling everyone that the CIA was up to its ears in monkey business in Managua. He's afraid someone else will get the points."

"You would think he'd want to deny it, since it is against the law."

"Denying covert operations gets you nowhere. Besides, we subcontract most of our work in Central America, and if it leaked out that we didn't do our own illegal air drops, the press might think we're up to no good."

"In spite of what you're telling me, I assume you do have a cover story denying any involvement in this?"

"Our cover story is that the pilot of the C-123, whom we didn't know, took off from Miami, which we've never heard of, on a crop-spraying flight to Green Bay, Wisconsin. The plane ran into bad weather, and to save fuel dumped all the guns and ammunition it was carrying over what he thought was Nashville. Unfortunately, some Alabama duck hunters fired on the plane, forcing it down over Nicaragua."

"Is that the best the CIA can come up with?"

"It did sound better in the briefing room."

"Everyone claims responsibility for the C-123 plane, even Vice President George Bush."

"He's always loved covert operations."

□

I called. "Mr. Vice President, it's being bandied about all over town that your office is handling illegal arms smuggling to Nicaragua."

"I can't say no, and I can't say yes."

"Why not?"

"I don't know whether it's a plus or a minus for my campaign."

"Why would the White House give you the assignment when it could inflict embarrassment on the office, challenge your credibility, and cause you nothing but grief and suffering?"

"They owe me one."

Chinese Plan Civil War Epic

Reuters

BEIJING — The New China News Agency said China is making a two-part film, titled "Kunlun, the Majestic," about the civil war from 1949 to 1949 which brought the Communists to power. The Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping is portrayed in his key role as commander of a 100,000-man Communist army which won decisive battles against the Nationalists around the Yellow River in central China.

The Composer Of Slovak Identity

By Andrew Clark

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia — The composer as prophet may be a dying breed, but for the Slovak people in the eastern part of Czechoslovakia, Eugen Suchon fits the bill. Suchon, 78, is one of the founding fathers of modern Slovak music. He has devoted his life to the recognition and development of a separate Slovak cultural identity, and his reward has been a special place in contemporary Czechoslovak life.

Suchon's music reflects many of the peculiarities of traditional Slovak music. He has studied the tone systems and melodic intervals of folk songs and published his findings in books now standard for music students in his country. But his music also travels. His first opera, "Krutnava" ("The Whirlpool"), was staged by more than 30 companies in East and West Europe and had a successful U. S. premiere in 1979 at Michigan State University. Ill health has curtailed his output in recent years, and he is now confined to his home in Bratislava.

"The Whirlpool" and his only other opera, "Svatopluk," deal in different ways with man's unsuccessful attempts to evade responsibility for the consequences of his actions. Both works are steeped in local color and human passion, and are couched in musical and dramatic language that is simple but effective. Suchon has never written a symphony, saying the structural forms he chose for his orchestral works allowed him greater freedom, and his vocal works have been celebrations of Slovak poetry and paeans to his people's choral tradition.

Suchon pulls out a map of ninth-century Europe and points to the Great Moravian Empire, which disintegrated shortly after the death of King Svatopluk. He sees the power struggles and clashing ideologies that undermined the legendary Slovak patriarch as a warning to Europe today.

"In Svatopluk's time there was a Slovak culture that had its roots in the people, in their literature and folk music. But from the time his empire broke up until the founding of the first Czechoslovak republic in 1918, more than a thousand years passed in which there was no proper self-determination for the Slovak people. That is why I and others of my generation who began work in the 1930s wanted to found an independent Slovak school of music. I had to be a composer. It was my duty, and it influenced my outlook from the very beginning. It became my life's work. I always had before me the fate of this small nation."

Suchon said that of all the peoples in central Europe in the early years of this century, the Slovaks alone had not enjoyed a nationalist rebirth in music. "Think of Bartok and Kodaly in Hungary, Szymanowski in Poland, Enesco in Romania. My colleagues and I had only Czechs and Germans as predecessors, and these were foreign languages to us. So we learned from our Czech masters. We had no alternative, because the only conservatoire available to Slovak music students in the 1920s and 1930s was in Prague."

Suchon was one of a long line of composers to benefit from the teaching of Vitezslav Novak in the Czech capital, but few of his colleagues aroused such immediate international interest. Karl Böhm and Wilhelm Furtwängler were among the conductors who included Suchon's music in their programs in the 1930s, a benefit that was to be denied him for an uncomfortably long period later in his career when the Iron Curtain was drawn across Europe.

Vladimir Hak

Eugen Suchon: "It was my duty."

But the post-World War II era was to bring other rewards, including the long-fought-for official recognition of the Slovak people as a separate nation within Czechoslovakia. "It was only in 1945 that the Slovak language won its rightful place in schools, and the groundwork was laid for our own cultural institutions, such as a national opera company and a conservatoire here in Bratislava."

The world of politics was to rear its head again in the postwar call by the country's new Communist authorities for "people's music." But Suchon says its impact has been exaggerated. "Yes, to a certain extent one was writing music which one wanted to be understood by simple people. But there are politicians and politicians: the clever ones, and others whose musical knowledge is limited to nursery rhymes. We said yes, we'll write *Volkskantaten* for you, and we wrote some things just as they wanted. But you can't write *Volksmusik* all the time! We continued doing what we wanted, and they didn't notice. It has become fashionable today to criticize that period, because we didn't go wild on experiment. But many works regarded today as part of the classic Slovak repertoire date from the 1950s. What of the composers who followed the modernistic trends of the same period, who mastered the technical elements at the expense of the aesthetics of music? How many are heard today?"

Suchon acknowledges that outsiders are beginning to recognize a specific character in Slovak music, complains that there is still not enough music in schools, and seems resigned to the snail's pace at which the Czechoslovak cultural authorities are publishing and recording his output. His most recent work was a cycle of songs for bass and orchestra, premiered in Bratislava last year. He admits feeling tired and ill lately, but — pointing toward his sun-filled work room, a swivel chair placed conveniently between his desk and an upright piano — he confides: "I still have my plans."

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland

PEOPLE

More Rambo in Store

David Morrell, the writer who created Rambo, says he quit his job as an English professor at the University of Iowa to give himself more time for writing. "My writing had become so demanding that in fairness to the University of Iowa, I had to make a choice," said Morrell, who spent 15 years with the university before quitting earlier this year. Morrell, who plans to stay in Iowa City, has a book on the U.S. best-seller lists, "Fraternity of the Stone," and one to be released in June called "The League of Night and Fog." He said he would soon start a novelization of the third Rambo film, and he plans another novel once that project is complete.

□

Deborah Nache, 18, of Walsall near Birmingham, has been chosen Britain's first "Linguist of the Year" at a festival of languages at the University of Warwick. The university said Monday that it would present Deborah with a monthlong visit to West Germany to help her add a sixth foreign language to the Italian, French, Spanish, Russian and Japanese she already speaks.

□

Elizabeth Scarborough, an expectant mother from Burbank, California, invested $3 and lined up five 7s on a progressive Pot-O-Gold $1 slot machine to capture a $250,000 jackpot in Las Vegas, resort officials said. Scarborough said she wanted to use her winnings to set up a fund for her children's education and to do some work on her and her husband's house. They have one son, **Michael**, 4.

□

The home of **Eudora Welty** in Jackson, Mississippi, will become the property of the state and a literary shrine, the state has announced. The gift is covered under terms of a will recently executed by Welty, who is 77. The director of the state Department of Archives and History, **Elbert Hilliard**, said the gift will mean that both homes of Mississippi's most famous authors — Welty and **William Faulkner** — will belong to the state. Faulkner donated his Oxford home to the University of Mississippi.

□

The last Rajneesh commune in the United States celebrated its final day with feast, prayer and dance. "This is the last day for us here and the celebration is quite a nice last hurrah for the center" in Laguna Beach, California, said **Idama**, a spokeswoman for the Utsava Rajneesh Meditation Center. The 4.3-acre (1.7-hectare) center on a Laguna Canyon hillside, 50 miles (80 kilometers) southeast of Los Angeles, was recently sold for $900,000 to **Paul** and **Anneliese Schimmelpfennig** of Laguna Beach, who said they hoped to open a child-care facility on the site in early 1987.

□

Britain sees no need to apologize for **Prince Philip**'s remarks to a student during last week's royal visit to China, according to **Sir Geoffrey Howe**, the British foreign secretary. "There is no question of that," Howe said when asked if there would be a formal apology. "The visit was untarnished and unblemished by" the remarks. "It was a great success all around." The prince was widely quoted as having told a British student in Xian that Beijing had been "ghastly" and as joking that foreign students would go home with "slitty eyes" if they stayed in China too long. **Queen Elizabeth II** and Prince Philip are on the royal yacht Britannia before arriving in Hong Kong for a three-day visit.

□

Memorial stones bearing lines from **Robert Frost** and **Nathaniel Hawthorne** marked the induction of the two writers into the American Poets' Corner at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine in New York. One stone was inscribed with "I had a lover's quarrel with the world," from Frost's "The Lesson for Today." The other bore the words "On a field, sable, the letter A, Gules," from Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter." Frost (1874-1963) and Hawthorne (1804-64) were elected by 12 American writers and the cathedral's poet-in-residence, **William Jay Smith**.

□

Vladimir Horowitz performed before a full house in Boston's Symphony Hall in one of only two U.S. concerts the pianist plans this year following his tour of Europe and the Soviet Union.

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